

SITUATION REPORT

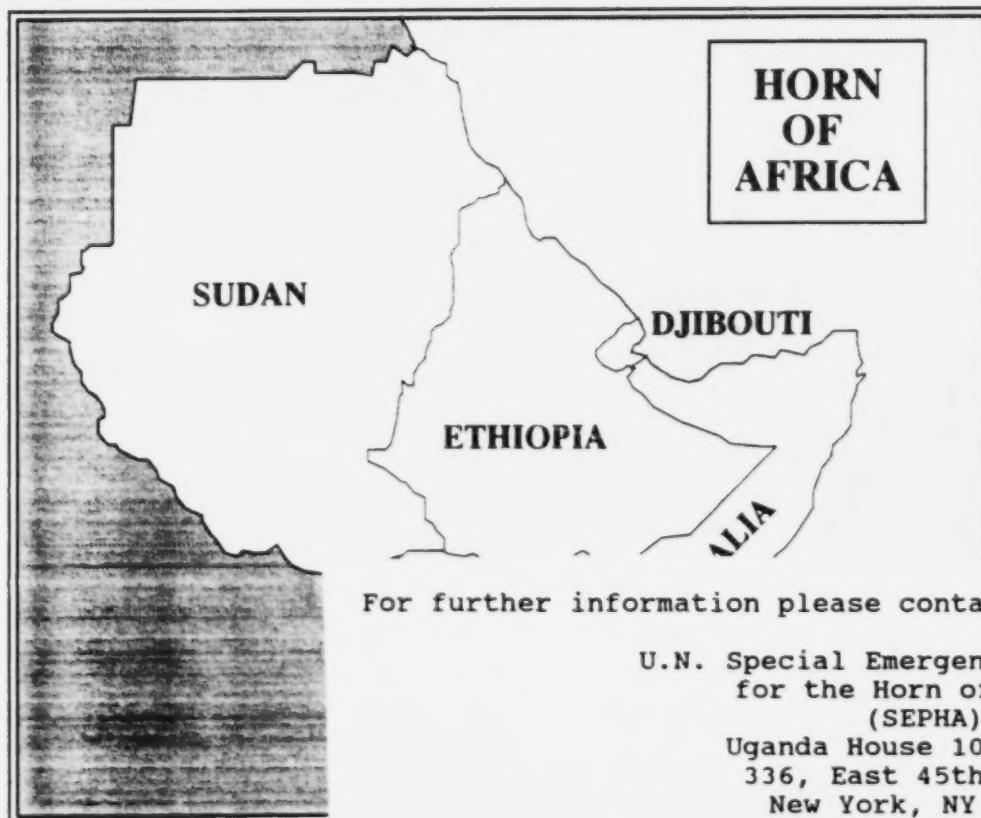
**Special
Emergency
Programme
for the Horn
of Africa**



SEPHA

No. 1

1 October 1991

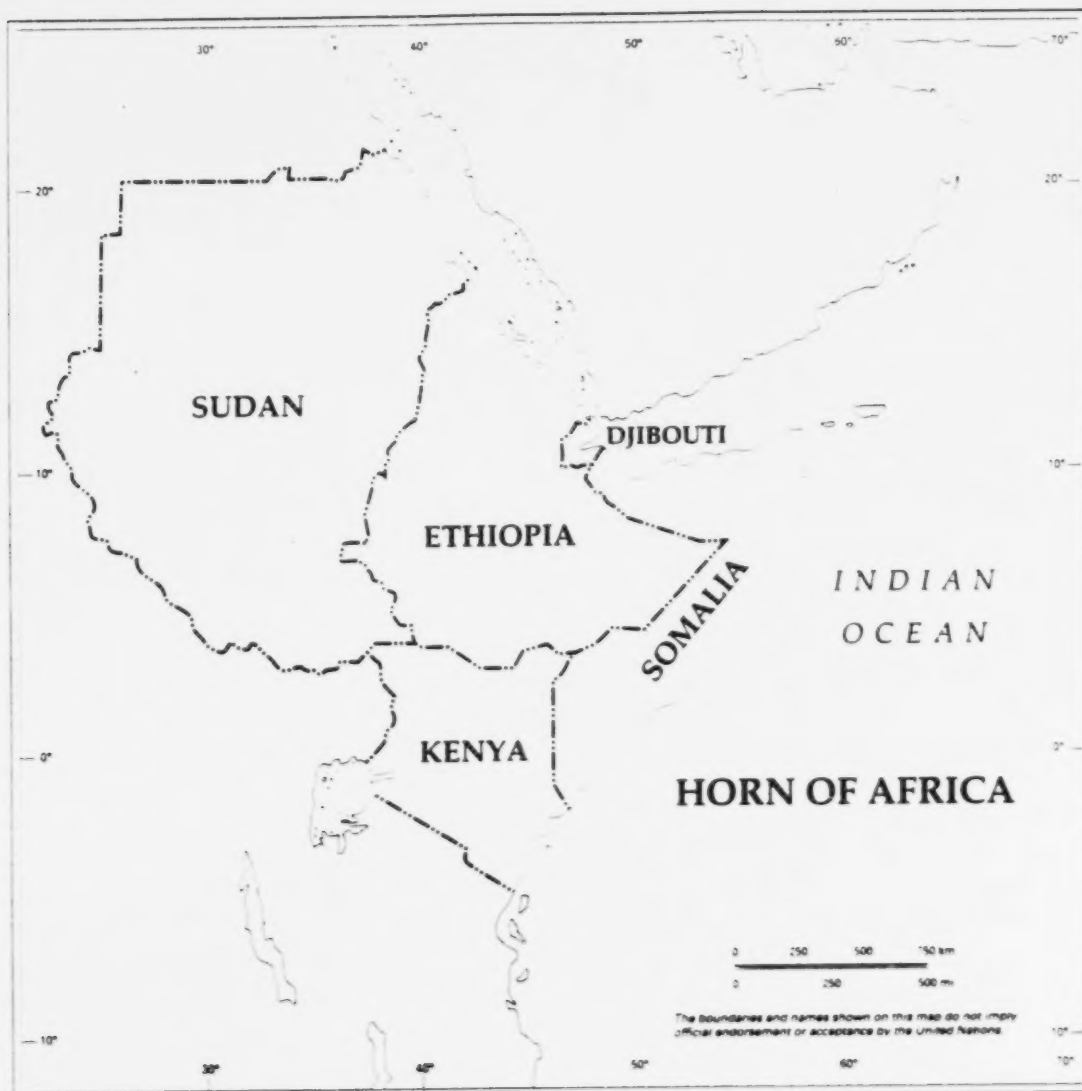


For further information please contact:

U.N. Special Emergency Programme
for the Horn of Africa
(SEPHA)

Uganda House 10th Floor
336, East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

Fax # 212-953-3832
Tel # 212-953-3830



MAP NO. 3644 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1991

READEX
FICHE

**FOREWORD FOR
SEPHA SITUATION REPORT #1 - SEPTEMBER
BY USG JAMES JONAH**

One month ago, in a foreword to the September 1991 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, I mentioned my own impressions of the sheer human misery that I witnessed during my recent trips to Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan.

Now, as I review some of the progress described in this first Situation Report for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa, I see some signs of hope.

More relief has come to Nasir by barge convoy, airlifts have continued to Darfur, and the major airlift from Djibouti to Ethiopia has substantially reduced food shortages; a further 5000 Ethiopian ex-military who sought refuge in Sudan are now back in Ethiopia; there is increasing momentum to restore and maintain peace in Ethiopia itself; there are even faint glimmers of stability in Somalia. All of these are positive signs, but none gives any indication that the potential human catastrophe in the Horn of Africa, as described by the United Nations Secretary-General on 16 September, has in any fundamental sense abated.

I am indeed grateful for the contributions which the donor community has made to date for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa. While as of 30 September we have only received 25% of our total requirements for the US \$400 million Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa, I realize that this figure does not include all the pledges that many donors are considering. In this regard, I would urge all donors to finalize their pledges so that we can be sure that the assistance so desperately needed by over 22 million people in the Horn of Africa will be provided.

I believe that we should also regard the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa as an opportunity to take positive steps to rehabilitate the lives of the millions of Ethiopians, Somalis and Sudanese who otherwise will only have the grim prospect of emergency relief before them. We should link the present emergency relief operations with emergency rehabilitation. Seeds and tools, water and health programmes, all can be introduced in tandem with emergency relief activities: not only saving lives but rebuilding them. The means to do this are clearly indicated in the 1 September Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, and some of these activities are referred to in this situation Report.

I trust that after reviewing this first SEPHA Situation Report you will not hesitate to contact the SEPHA office to make any suggestions that you feel would improve the report's usefulness to you.

James O.C. Jonah

**TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR
SEPHA SITUATION REPORT SEPTEMBER 1991**

	Page
FORWARD BY UN UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL JAMES JONAH	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
OVERVIEW OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA	11
COUNTRY REPORTS:	
Ethiopia	25
Sudan	43
Somalia	59
Djibouti	71
Kenya	75
ANNEXES	
1 - List of Abbreviations	79
2 - Equipment required for Somali Ports	81
3 - Sources of Information	82

Executive Summary

Horn of Africa Overview

1. There has been a slight increase in the number of emergency-affected people in the areas covered by the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa, from 22.5 million as identified in the 1 September Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, to 22.89 million as reported in this first SEPHA Situation Report. This reflects a worse-than-expected belg harvest in Ethiopia and increased displacement of people in Sudan.

2. Based upon surveys of needs undertaken by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations, food and non-food emergency relief inputs have continued to address needs of the emergency-affected throughout many parts of the Horn of Africa. Nevertheless, these efforts are frequently hampered by severe security problems, political and administrative obstacles, and the time lag between pledges and the availability of resources for implementing relief activities.

3. At the same time, every effort should be made to fulfill the emergency rehabilitation components of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, which comprise 15% of overall requirements. If the emergency-affected are to make any progress towards self-sufficiency and if the international community will not be needed to provide an even more costly relief operation in 1992, consideration of emergency rehabilitation requirements should be given high priority.

4. To date, US\$110 million have been contributed toward the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, or, 23% of total needs.

Ethiopia

5. Ethiopia must now contend with the immediate problems of food scarcity, prevention of disease and mass displacement while setting in train a host of measures for longer-term stability, rehabilitation and development.

6. The emergency-affected population in Ethiopia totals 9,291,000, including 6,456,000 directly affected by crop failures, 1,926,000 who have been displaced and a further 340,000 Ethiopian returnees. Ethiopia plays host to 569,000 refugees, most of them Somalis as the vast majority of Sudanese refugees previously in the west have returned to southern Sudan. UNICEF reports that child and maternal mortality and morbidity rates are rising as a result of lack of shelter and health care.

7. To meet the urgently required food and non-food needs of Ethiopia between September and December 1991, US\$194 million had been required, of which US\$164 remains to be funded. UNICEF still needs US\$39.7 million to maintain essential programmes in the health and water sectors, while WFP requires substantially more support for its logistics operations. FAO's US\$21 million agricultural

recovery programmes remain seriously underfunded, and UNHCR needs US\$19.82 million to carry out already planned voluntary repatriation operations (even excluding voluntary repatriation of Eritreans and Tigrayans from Sudan for which requirements are being assessed) and for its assistance programmes to Ethiopian returnees who are already in the country.

8. On 11 September, the donor community and the Transitional Government of Ethiopia reached an agreement in Addis Ababa on a US\$154 million package for all activities aimed at facilitating the return and integration of former military servicemen, a programme that will prove to be essential to promote stability in the country.

9. A recent nutritional survey of the Ogaden by SCF (UK) indicated a decline in nutritional condition of young children, reduction in pasture land arising due to poor rains and a 60% decline in grain production.

10. Security problems seriously affected road movement of relief food and non-food supplies, particularly between Djibouti and Dire Dawa as well as routes from Assab southwards. Air operations proved crucial to meet the needs of eleven targeted areas in the south, averaging 10,000 mts per month. However, the security issues that plagued road transport for most of September have now abated, though for how long remains uncertain. Due to an increased number of trucks and increased security, prospects are improving for road shipments from Djibouti.

11. Congestion in the port of Assab remains a problem. A joint mission with representatives of the Provisional Government of Eritrea and WFP recently undertook an inspection of the port and proposed a series of measures to speed up discharge, storage and offtake.

12. UNICEF is seeking to reactivate EPI activities in Tigray, since there has been no EPI activity there since 1987. Lists of essential drugs and emergency medical supplies for Tigray, Welo, Gonder and North Shewa have been compiled, although the most immediate medical problem facing much of those areas is the unusually high levels of malaria.

13. The onset of the "belg" season (Ethiopia's secondary crop production season) rainfall was timely, but insufficient and poorly distributed. This will seriously affect crops in North Shewa, Welo and southern Tigray as well as Bale. Though there has been increased production in North Omo, East Shewa and West Harerge, these have not been sufficient to offset the effects of poor production elsewhere. The outlook for the "meher" season (the country's main crop production season) appear generally good in the main cereal producing areas. Nevertheless, there are wide differences between provinces, with the outlook for another bad harvest in the north and east. For recovery in 1992 there is uncertainty whether sufficient seed and fertilisers can be procured and distributed to farmers in time for next year's seasons.

14. Almost 1 million refugees and returnees are presently in Ethiopia. There are at present 519,000 Somali refugees and 340,000 Ethiopian returnees in eastern Ethiopia, and an estimated 15,000 Sudanese refugees in Itang camp in the east. UNHCR has prepositioned sufficient supplies to accommodate the needs of 50,000 Sudanese, should events in southern Sudan precipitate a return of these refugees.

15. During September, some 5,000 ex military servicemen were repatriated to Ethiopia from the Sudan where they had sought refuge at the end of May. In total, 8,623 of these former servicemen have been repatriated with approximately 45,000 more scheduled to

follow. Those who are repatriated are integrated into ICRC's programme for demobilised soldiers, a programme which seeks to provide assistance for approximately 200,000 ex-servicemen and their families to rehabilitate their lives in their places of origin.

16. In line with the WFP-UNHCR agreement to improve further the coordination in refugee and returnee operations, a Refugee Logistics Committee was established in August and has put in train a series of measures to assist with resource allocation, stock control and reporting.

17. United Nations agencies, including UNICEF, WFP and UNHCR, have established offices in Asmara, the capital of the Provisional Government of Eritrea. The Eritrean Relief Association (ERA) is overseeing the emergency food aid programme throughout Eritrea, and is presently reviewing the role it will play in the emergency non-food sector. The ERA had increased its transport fleet considerably over the past month and, in conjunction with WFP, was able to move approximately 1,950 mts per day from the port of Massawa. Measures have been taken to rehabilitate the port, and plans have been drawn up to resolve congestion problems in and out of Massawa.

18. Eritrea's crop prospects are poor, except in the southern highlands. Rains were generally late, and crops and pasture lands severely drought-affected.

19. There are an estimated 500,000 Eritrean refugees in Sudan of whom some 250,000 live in 30 UNHCR-assisted refugee camps. It is reported that Eritrean refugees are spontaneously returning from Sudan to rebuild their homes and participate in the referendum. The Commission for Eritrean Refugee Affairs reports that an estimated 250 refugees are

returning per day, and indicated that organised returns will start in December with support from UNHCR.

Somalia

20. Only the faintest of hopes can be held out that reconciliation between the factions within the south or between the south and north will take place within the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, there are clear signs that emergency relief and rehabilitation operations can and should now be undertaken in the north. This was made quite evident in the findings of a joint World Bank-IMF-UNICEF mission to northern Somalia in mid-September. Similarly, UNHCR has also worked out a plan of operations for the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia. Few opportunities, however, exist in central and southern parts of the country, where instability still poses many problems for implementing the level of emergency relief and rehabilitation activities required.

21. Over 2,000,000 people are reportedly displaced, in addition to a further 2,500,000 who remain in their home areas but are facing severe food shortages. One million of the estimated 2 million displaced are in the central region, 770,000 are in the north and an additional 230,000 in the south. There are also reported to be at least 100,000 Somali returnees from Ethiopia now in northern Somalia, and an estimated 430,000 Somali refugees still in Ethiopia who wish to return home.

22. Only US\$14 million have been provided by the international donor community to emergency relief and rehabilitation activities in Somalia. This shortfall is particularly serious in light of the urgent need and opportunity in the north to continue with urgently much-needed water and health programmes and to

distribute essential relief food. At the same time, funds are required to undertake extensive de-mining activities; and while plans are afoot to train experts and identify mined areas, resources are needed actually to undertake de-mining itself.

23. Both in northern and southern Somalia, local administrative structures through which relief aid was channeled have largely been destroyed. While indigenous institutions need to be rebuilt, reliance upon NGOs for emergency programme implementation will increase considerably. Several NGOs as well as the ICRC have established a presence in both the north and south of the country. In the north, UNICEF has been working for several months in association with NGOs on water, sanitation and immunization activities. UNHCR has had an office in Hargeisa since late August, and WFP has an office in Berbera and will be establishing one in Hargeisa in early October. A survey of food production is underway in the north with assistance from FAO.

24. As of 1 October, against estimated 1991 needs of 120,000 mts of emergency food aid for Somalia, 14,500 mts have been delivered to Mogadishu and a further 10,200 mts have been firmly committed. Further pledges not only for food but for transport costs are required to ensure immediate availability as soon as distribution can be organised. CARE will be distributing at least 12,690 mts of food presently in Mogadishu in close cooperation with government

authorities, local NGOs and traditional elders, and, through ICRC, only 600 mts have been distributed in the north.

25. The port of Mogadishu and the port of Berbera require substantial assistance to bring them to offtake levels that could accommodate

required emergency relief and rehabilitation inputs. Both ports should have expanded storage facilities, particularly Mogadishu since the port is generally able to be protected against looting and pillage.

26. Fuel crises are foreseen in the near future, and UN organisations and NGOs are advised to make provisions for fuel for their relief and rehabilitation programmes.

27. Malaria, water-borne diarrhoeal diseases, upper respiratory infections, measles and tuberculosis are the most prevalent diseases at this time. In the north, discrepancies in nutritional status appear between port and some inland towns. Towns at a distance from the relatively commercially active ports of Berbera and Bosasa, such as Burao, are experiencing very high levels of malnutrition and related diseases.

28. Cereal crops harvested in the "gu" (main) season are assumed to be poor. Available information on foodcrop production is scanty, but production is unlikely to be better than 50% of a normal level of 450,000 mts. Shortages of agricultural inputs have undercut farming activities. For the forthcoming season (the "der" season), some preparation is already underway. The ICRC has distributed 66 mts of seeds in southern Somalia with an additional 30 mts before the onset of the rains. There is no seeds distribution programme in the north.

29. Animal production has also been seriously affected by the civil war. Livestock exports represent nearly 80% of Somalia's source of foreign exchange, but with the destruction of veterinary facilities and the lack of drugs and vaccines, disease and death are occurring amongst a large proportion of livestock.

30. Over the next 18 months, UNHCR and

WFP will assist in the repatriation of 430,000 Somali refugees presently in Ethiopia. Based on a plan of operations outlined in early August, several of the key modalities for this programme were elaborated during September.

Sudan

31. Over 8.8 million people in the Sudan require emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance. Of these, an estimated 4.49 million are drought-affected people who have remained in their areas of origin, and an additional 3.346 million are displaced in many areas of the country, including the capital, Khartoum. Added to this population are an additional 260,000 returning Sudanese from Ethiopia and an estimated 750,000 Ethiopian refugees.

32. Approximately 40% of Sudan's overall emergency relief and rehabilitation requirements of US\$107 million have been met, but this still leaves substantial funding requirements both in the food and non-food sectors. As with Ethiopia, UNICEF in Sudan requires a substantial portion of the remaining US\$17.5 million worth of requirements to undertake health and emergency medical programmes, and WFP needs to cover the cost of additional emergency food aid, plus transport costs. FAO has received barely 25% of what will be required for essential agricultural inputs, and WHO's programme still requires full funding. Although substantial contributions were received for UNHCR, unmet needs still to be funded pertain to two critically vulnerable populations, namely the ex-military in Wassala who have to be assisted pending their return and Sudanese returnees from Ethiopia in southern Sudan.

33. The split within the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) has complicated present relief efforts in the south. UN-OLS

light aircraft have had to alter emergency relief flight plans, and there are increasing concerns that access to emergency-affected people in SPLM-held territories will become more difficult. Furthermore, there are clear indications that preparations are already underway for dry-season military campaigns. During the last week of September, Wau appeared under growing pressure. Unrelated, though reflecting complexities of southern relief efforts, were bombings of Kapoeta on 2 and 18 September and the destruction of an ICRC C-130 in Wau.

34. Difficulties in implementing emergency programmes in many parts of Sudan continue. However, in several key instances they have to some extent been temporarily overcome. In the drought-affected areas of northern Sudan, limited transport, poor infrastructure and weak administrative capacity have hampered but by no means negated on-going relief efforts. In government-held areas in southern Sudan, airlift operations have continued to Juba, but serious security problems have temporarily suspended airlift operations to Wau. Barges to Malakal have re-established a food pipeline to that beleaguered town. However, towns such as Aweil have not received any assistance at all. In those areas held by the SPLA, WFP has been able to bring emergency assistance by road into parts of western Equatoria, and UNICEF and WFP have been able to truck in emergency relief aid to those parts of eastern Equatoria that are very close to the Kenyan border. Access to other parts of SPLM-held territory have been closed off by floods, and only limited amounts of emergency assistance have been airdropped, all for the desperate returning Sudanese refugees who came into the country after May.

35. Problems with secondary transport in Darfur may soon be addressed with the finalising of an arrangement between the

government, SCF (UK) and WFP. Present indications suggest that this arrangement should be completed around the first week of October. In the meantime, WFP continued to airlift food to the Darfur towns of El Geneina and El Fasher. SCF (UK), despite a variety of constraints, was still able to deliver over 18,000 mts of emergency food to village councils by the end of September.

36. Conditions in many parts of Sudan remain poor. Displaced populations are increasing in Central State's town of Kosti, as bleak harvest prospects and no alternative means of income are forcing people to leave their lands. Similarly, pockets of severe need in Eastern state have become even more apparent over the past month. Northern Kordofan's Bara and Sodari are reported to remain in serious difficulties and influxes of displaced populations are building up around Southern Kordofan's town of Kadugli.

37. In view of the desperate plight of the returning Sudanese refugees in southern Sudan, 200 mts of relief food were airdropped to Pakok and a further 600 mts of relief food was delivered by barge to Nasir. ICRC continued to assist an estimated 100,000 returning Sudanese refugees in Pochalla. In general, assistance to returnees has not provided balanced food basket; more pulses and oil are urgently required. The lack of a balanced food package in part explains rising levels of malnutrition particularly amongst vulnerable groups. Considerable concern surrounds the means of providing emergency rehabilitation assistance, particularly seeds and tools, in light of difficulties of maintaining sufficient levels and flows of relief aid.

38. At least 14,000 registered unaccompanied minors have been the focus of considerable attention over the past month. UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, ICRC and USAID have held a series

of meetings to establish strategy for implementing specifically targeted assistance.

39. Crop prospects have become particularly grim in Northern Darfur and Northern Kordofan. Though abundant rainfall was received in all cropping areas during August, crops in all sectors were established late and inadequate rains in September have resulted in water stress throughout most northern areas. Though the outlook is poor in the traditional sector, mechanized and, particularly irrigated sectors have fared better and nationally some increase is expected on last year's exceptionally low output.

40. To date, over 8,623 Ethiopian ex-military servicemen, who were part of a larger contingent of approximately 52,000 that had sought refuge in Kassala in May, have been repatriated. For at least 250,000 out of 750,000 Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan, a major repatriation programme is to begin during the beginning of December.

Djibouti

41. The number of Somali refugees in Djibouti is now estimated at 82,000, a slight increase over last month, though the number of Ethiopian refugees has decreased considerably. There are concerns, however, about the nutritional status of Ethiopians who remain in the transit centre of Aoar Aoussa while there is little information on groups reported to be scattered in the northern part of the country. The problem has been traced to irregular distributions and a food basket lacking in protein-enriched food items.

42. Djibouti itself is suffering from the effects of particularly severe drought, affecting its all important livestock sector. With a 36% unemployment rate and decline in the country's overseas livestock trade, government

officials are concerned about the additional burdens imposed by the 93,000 refugees whom it is now hosting.

Kenya

43. The number of Ethiopian and Somali refugees in Kenya now stands at 60,300, an increase of nearly 13,000 over the month. Considerable emphasis has been placed upon improving refugee camp infrastructures, and

marked improvements have been recorded in the food and water sectors in all camps in Kenya. An important development was the transfer of refugees from the remote and inaccessible sites of Hulugo and Wiangu to a new camp at Ifo which will significantly improve the delivery of services to this population. The situation in the health and sanitation sectors continue, however, to require constant attention, despite new implementation arrangements being put into effect.

Overview of the Emergency Situation in the Horn of Africa

This is the first Situation Report concerning the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa. It reflects information, data and analyses from a wide range of sources, and, moreover, it underscores the close collaboration of the United Nations and its specialised agencies with governments and non-governmental organisations to address the urgent needs of disaster-afflicted peoples throughout the Horn of Africa.

The Present Situation of the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa

As Table 1 indicates, there has been a slight increase in the number of people in need since the United Nations **Consolidated Inter-**

Agency Appeal was issued on 1 September. In subsequent sections of this Situation Report, the continuing efforts of the international community in assisting to meet these needs are outlined country by country. However, what is apparent from Tables 2 and 3 below is that only 23% of resources to fund the emergency relief and rehabilitation programmes outlined in the **Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal** have been provided. Furthermore, as highlighted in Table 5, while some donors have responded rapidly and generously to the **Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal**, the response of many is still awaited. If the people of the Horn of Africa are to survive the catastrophe which over 20% now face, substantially more resources are required, as indicated in Table 4.

TABLE 1
NUMBER OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

COUNTRY	People affected by food shortages often caused by drought*	Displaced people	Refugees	Returnees	Total Affected by country
ETHIOPIA	6,456,000	1,926,000	569,000/1	340,000/2	9,291,000
SUDAN	4,490,000	3,346,000	750,000/3	260,000/4	8,846,000
SOMALIA	2,500,000	2,000,000	/5	100,000/6	4,600,000
DJIBOUTIA			93,000/7		93,000
KENYA			60,000/8		60,000
TOTAL affected by type	13,446,000	7,272,000	1,472,000	700,000	22,890,000

* The displaced people may also be drought-affected, but they have moved away from their usual homes, whereas the people in the left-hand column have not moved.

-
- /1) 519,000 in the east and a planning figure of 50,000 in the west which includes pre-positioning requirements
 - /2) Figure adjusted after dispersal of some 18,000 returnees from Deghabour
 - /3) Includes spontaneously settled Ethiopian refugees. Total number assisted by UNHCR is 420,000, including an estimated 50,000 in Kassala. Latter will be adjusted as voluntary repatriation goes on
 - /4) Includes an estimated 100,000 assisted by the ICRC in Pochalla
 - /5) Numbers still subject to further assessment
 - /6) Rough estimate as population not registered
 - /7) 82,000 Somalis and an estimated 11,000 Ethiopians
 - /8) Includes only new arrivals from Somalia and Ethiopia as per baseline data included in Consolidated Appeal. Breakdown is 52,762 for Somali refugees and 7,568 for Ethiopian refugees.

TABLE 2
CONSOLIDATED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA AREA BY
AGENCY AS SUBMITTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL OF 1
SEPTEMBER (IN US\$ MILLIONS)

AGENCY	COUNTRY					
	Ethiopia	Sudan	Somalia	Djibouti	Kenya	Total Requirements by agency
WFP	88.78	59.20	34.16		0.42	182.56
UNICEF	42.70	26.12	8.57	0.95	0.66	79.00
UNHCR	27.33	9.85	10.14	0.94	5.64	53.90
FAO	21.23	3.67	25.18			50.08
WHO	14.08	7.50	9.79	0.82		32.1
UNDP		0.93	0.50			1.43
UNDRO			1.50			1.50
Total Requirements by country	194.12	107.27	89.84	2.71	6.72	400.66

TABLE 3
CONSOLIDATED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
HORN OF AFRICA AREA BY AGENCY AS OF OCTOBER 1st, 1991

AGENCY	COUNTRY					
	Ethiopia	Sudan	Somalia	Djibouti	Kenya	Total Requirements by agency
WFP	68.99	31.00	32.56		0.10	132.65
UNICEF	39.75	17.55	1.73	0.45	0.66	60.14
UNHCR	19.82	1.67	4.85	0.69	3.71	30.74
FAO	21.23	2.83	25.18			49.24
WHO	13.92	7.50	9.59	0.82		31.83
UNDP		0.93	0.50			1.43
UNDRO			1.30			1.30
Total Requirements by country	163.71	61.48	75.71	1.96	4.47	307.33

FAO: Donor commitments are urgently needed to ensure emergency agricultural inputs are in place for the 1992 seasons, both for the arable sector (fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, tools) and the livestock sector (veterinary supplies and services). Without such assistance the chance of agricultural recovery is remote.

UNHCR: Out of the total unmet needs of US\$ 30.71 million, US\$27.35 million, i.e. 89%, relate to voluntary repatriation programmes and therefore carry a high priority level. Only 58% of total requirements for these programmes, estimated at US\$65.38 million, have so far been met. The situation has however improved during September, since the shortfall percentage for these programmes was reduced from 67% to 42%, as contributions amounting to US\$17.38 million were received.

WFP: WFP continues to urge donors to provide additional food aid, particularly for Ethiopia and Somalia. Most urgent needs are the funding of logistic operations including land transport costs, airlifts, replacement of trucks, leas-

ing of trucks, improvement of port facilities.

UNICEF: Priority unmet emergency needs are in Ethiopia and Sudan, where US\$39.7 million and US\$17.5 million, respectively, are still required. The largest unfunded component in each country is the health sector where emergency drug and vaccination supplies are urgently needed to prevent the rapid spread of communicable diseases.

UNDP: Resources are urgently needed to support the management and coordination role of the Special Coordinators in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia.

UNDRO: Logistic support is crucial to making relief supplies available to the affected populations.

WHO: Both medical supplies and improved disease-control programmes are required to tackle the numerous health problems which have been exacerbated by the disintegration of the health infrastructures.

TABLE 4

PLEDGES RECEIVED SINCE 19 JULY 1991 FOR
EMERGENCY PROGRAMMES IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

AGENCY	COUNTRY					
	Ethiopia	Sudan	Somalia	Djibouti	Kenya	Total by Agency
WFP	19.88	28.19	1.60			49.67
UNICEF	2.95	8.57	6.84	0.50		18.86
UNHCR*	Please	see	Footnote			37.83
FAO	1.60	0.84				2.44
WHO		1.05				1.05
UNDP						0
UNDRO			0.20			0.20
Total Pldges						110.05**

* UNHCR's 1991 Programme in the Horn of Africa is divided between General Programmes (requirements US\$111.969.600) and Special Programmes (US\$ 65.379.700). Contributions towards both types of programmes include several earmarkings covering a number of countries in the region. Contributions towards General Programmes include many that are completely without earmarking. A breakdown of contributions by country is thus not possible without giving a false picture of the funding status of those countries.

** Unmet needs for UNHCR were estimated at US\$ 70.69 million in the Interim Inter-Agency Appeal launched on 19 July 1991. These were subsequently revised downwards to US\$ 53.90 million in the consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal of 1 September 1991 so as to take into account contributions received in the intervening period. This consideration should be borne in mind when comparing the level of pledges since 19 July 1991 against total unmet financial requirements, i.e. US\$400.66 million detailed in the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal of 1 September 1991.

TABLE 5
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED SINCE JULY 19 FOR THE CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL
FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA BY DONORS AND AGENCIES

DONORS	AGENCY	UNICEF	UNHCR	FAO	WHO	UNDP	UNDRO	Total Contributions by Donors	% of Total
US	WFP	15,095,000	7,053,000	19,000,000				41,148,000	57.39
Sweden		12,519,152	3,769,231	2,307,692				18,596,075	25.90
UK		8,107,027	1,223,303	513,866	247,500			10,091,696	13.97
Netherlands		2,884,610	2,468,000	2,021,033	2,440,000			9,813,643	13.62
Japan		2,610,000	0	5,832,101				8,442,101	11.67
Canada		4,881,012	382,609	0			200,000	5,263,621	7.30
Italy		0	0	2,966,377	800,000			3,966,377	5.47
Sudan		0	3,000,000	0				3,000,000	4.15
Germany		0	571,000	1,638,343				2,209,343	3.03
Switzerland		250,000	0	1,669,545				1,919,545	2.64
Australia		1,075,059	390,625	195,313				1,660,997	2.29
Greece		1,296,800	0					1,296,800	1.77
EC		0	0	1,169,600				1,169,600	1.61
Norway		766,569	0	356,776				1,123,345	1.54
Concern		186,000	0					186,000	0.25
Finland		0	0	123,286				123,286	0.17
WV (USA)		0	0	26,084				26,084	0.03

DONORS	AGENCY		UNICEF	UNHCR	FAO	WHO	UNDP	UNDRO	Total Contributions by Donors	% of Total
	WFP									
Liechtenstein	0		0	13,158					13,158	0.01
Private (PAK)	0		0	826					826	0.00
TOTAL	49,671,229		18,857,768	37,834,000	2,440,000	1,047,500	0	200,000	110,050,497	100.00%

• When reviewing the above chart, the following considerations should be borne in mind:

- Contributions refer to confirmed pledges recorded by the agencies

- Contributions listed in the chart are those made against needs detailed in the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal and therefore exclude pledges made by donors against other appeals programmes;

- Contributions referred to in the chart cover exclusively the period 19 July - 1 October 1991.

• SEPHA is aware that donors listed in the chart, and others that are not yet listed, have contributions in the pipeline or are actively considering allocating resources to the inter-agency programme for the Horn of Africa. These will be reported in SEPHA's monthly reports, as and when pledges are confirmed and recorded. We are confident that parallel to the increase in the level of resources channelled to the programme, the spectrum of donors will also expand.

Four Themes

In reviewing the immediate state of emergencies in the Horn of Africa, we should not lose sight of the underlying causes of that crisis nor of the opportunities which that crisis provides. Four specific themes seem particularly appropriate.

The first concerns the nature of the crisis itself, the accumulative effects of poverty, drought and conflict. The second theme involves the complexity and urgency of the present emergency operation in which success on saving millions of lives continues to depend upon a precarious balance of a set of inter-related activities. The third theme points to the opportunities which the crisis presents. With appropriate and timely assistance, measures can be taken now to bring millions of people back from the brink of disaster towards a degree of self-sufficiency. Finally, it is worth reflecting briefly upon the structure of the present emergency relief system, and the collaborative effort on which it is based.

The Nature of the Crisis

Drought, poverty and conflict have left 22 million people in the Horn of Africa facing a catastrophe. Of these 13 million remain on their barren lands as potential victims of drought-led famine, and a further 9 are officially displaced persons, returnees or refugees, having been forced for reasons of drought or conflict to seek security and assistance far from their normal abodes.

Their plight is both accumulative and complex. The three main countries which they represent are recognised as three of the poorest in the world.

The accumulative effects of years of civil strife and impoverishment upon the coun-

tries of the Horn of Africa are increasingly telling. Infrastructures within these countries are in rapid decline. The coping mechanisms of rural populations in many parts of the Horn of Africa are virtually expended; large segments of the population are displaced; urban centres, already under stress, bear even greater strains; export earnings have dwindled; administrative capacities have been substantially weakened; and, as a consequence, the cycle of emergencies and the need for emergency assistance has not only become shorter but also more intense.

Over the past decade, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan have each been embroiled in civil conflicts that, in turn, have absorbed significant portions of national budgets, in some instances as much as 60% annually. These civil conflicts have been spurred on as much by the inabilities of governments to accommodate the welfare and economic interests of the populace as they have been by traditional tribal, historic and ideological motives. The net result of these years of civil strife has been large-scale displacement of people: some as internally displaced, some as refugees, others as returnees escaping violence that engulfed areas which once had been safe havens.

In recent years, expenditure on development has plummeted, and since 1985 all three have witnessed rapidly declining development assistance from the international community. Low or negative growth in these countries point to the vicious and spiralling cycle which each faces. Over-reliance upon limited cash crops has exposed Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan to the uncertainties of international markets, and at the same time little investment has been made in domestic food security systems and practical self-sufficiency programmes.

With little attention paid to agricultural

infrastructures, farmers have become more exposed to the vagaries of climate; and at the same time, governments have subsidised food for urban areas by restricting financial incentives needed by agriculturalists to become more productive. The increased impoverishment of rural populations in turn has led to considerable environmental destruction. Poverty amongst the rural poor has led to the large-scale destruction of the natural habitat and eco-systems. For example, trees and shrubs which provide the only sources of domestic fuel are used with little thought to the future, and their wholesale destruction intensifies the process of soil erosion and desertification so evident in Ethiopia and the Sudan.

While political changes in Ethiopia at the end of May 1991 bode well for that country, even those changes do not diminish the complexity which underlies the present emergency. One all too evident example is the inter-relationship in the Horn of Africa between an emergency in one country and its impact upon other countries. This is particularly the case in situations involving refugees and returnees. Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan each bear the refugee burdens of the other, adding further tensions between them, increasing pressures on each nation's severely limited relief capabilities, such as transport, and heightening the prospect of tension between indigenous peoples and refugees. The spillover of these problems has not remained isolated to those three countries. Djibouti and Kenya are also accommodating the needs principally of Ethiopian and Somali refugees; this at a time when their own agricultural prospects look uncertain.

The Dynamics of a Complex Emergency

There are three specific points worth noting in describing the present complex emergencies facing the Horn of Africa. The first concerns the all too obvious inter-relationship

between humanitarian assistance and politics; the second entails the uncertainties which are part of the present dynamics in the Horn of Africa; and the third involves the time-frame of this emergency in the context of the Horn of Africa's deteriorating conditions.

The balance between humanitarian assistance and sovereignty can often be sensitive, and the arguments which at times weigh one against the other can be irreconcilable. In some instances, such as the case of northern Somalia, as noted in the Report of the 11-16 June 1991 UN Inter-Agency Mission to the Horn of Africa, the implementation of emergency relief programmes "might involve arrangements with authorities that have not yet received international recognition." The United Nations, recognising the sensitivity of this balance and the complexity of the issues involved, has nevertheless sought to ensure that the needs of those affected either by natural or man-made phenomena are met. While the balance is often difficult to maintain, the United Nations has been able to introduce new mechanisms of humanitarian assistance which do not violate basic principles of sovereignty but at the same time give priority to the needs of disaster-affected people. Operation Lifeline Sudan is but one example.

Since 1989, the principles that humanitarian assistance is neutral and that "corridors of tranquility" should be provided to allow UN relief convoys to reach needy people have been accepted by all conflicting parties in the Sudan. That each step towards putting these principles into practice has entailed arduous negotiations reflects both the intense complexity of applying these principles as well as the United Nations commitment to sustain such new mechanisms of humanitarian assistance.

The lessons of Operation Lifeline Sudan may have relevance to other areas of the

Horn of Africa as well as elsewhere. However, in applying these lessons, the complexities involved in applying them must be recognized. Not only is this true in terms of the emergency relief operations themselves, but also in seeking wherever possible what Under-Secretary-General James Jonah recently called "the recognised linkages between conflict resolution and prevention and the relief, rehabilitation and development continuum."

The present crisis facing the Horn of Africa is also made complex by the dynamics of rapidly changing events. Conventional assumptions about addressing slow-onset emergencies, such as drought-led famines, go by the board when at any moment a turn in political events generates sudden migrations of peoples to different locations either in their own countries or across borders. And, in that context, it is worth bearing in mind that of the 22,890,000 presently at risk in the Horn of Africa, one third are already displaced and almost one-tenth are refugees and returnees.

Hence, the key to the present emergency relief and rehabilitation efforts in the Horn of Africa is operational and programme flexibility. In light of the dynamics of the situation throughout most countries in the Horn of Africa, inflexibility, insistence upon rigid adherence to earmarked resources for particular regions or states inevitably will hamper the capability of the relief community to adjust to the dynamics of the Horn of Africa's crisis. Added to the call for greater flexibility is the need for appreciating that in the turbulent situation facing the Horn of Africa, problems may emerge that -

- though not incorporated or calculated into the 19 July Interim Inter-Agency Appeal or even in the 1 September Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal -- will lead to the need to address new and vitally important situation. Four such instances come to mind: resources for reintegration programmes for de-militarised Ethiopian soldiers; de-mining programmes in northern Somalia; the provision of seeds and tools assistance in northern Ethiopia; and a planned programme for the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees, mainly Eritreans and Tigrayans, from the Sudan.

While urgency underpins the efforts of the international community to assist in avoiding a human catastrophe in the Horn of Africa, at the same time it is obvious that the difficulties facing the Horn of Africa will not end even if all the requirements outlined in the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal are met. The immediate needs of people now on the brink of starvation, exposed to disease, without sufficient access to water, may well be substantially addressed. The crisis may be lessened; but even assuming that no new upheaval will generate further mass dislocations nor keep more people from their lands, emergency assistance inevitably will be required for months after the Appeal's original targeted time-frame.

For 1992 there inevitably will have to be an additional appeal. Preparations for this are already underway. Preliminary assessments of planting and crop forecasts have been made in Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan. A GOS-UN-NGO inter-agency "baseline data mission" has just been completed in northern Sudan, and in the south, UNICEF and WFP are in the

midst of conducting an overall emergency needs assessment mission. Arrangements have been made for similar missions to be conducted throughout all the affected countries of the Horn of Africa before the end of November.

Present Opportunities

The Appeal for the Horn of Africa put before the international community is for an emergency in which the lives of over 22 million are severely at risk. Nevertheless, the fact should not be ignored that while immediate relief is needed to save lives, at the same time the capacity of relief institutions can be used to rebuild those very same lives. If, for example, seeds and tools can be provided in time to catch the next planting seasons, the burden upon relief operations will be lessened and, equally important, steps will have been taken to rehabilitate the disaster-affected. Fertilizers, cattle vaccination as well as seeds and tools are all fundamental for an immediate strategy for survival into 1992.

Fifteen of the \$400.6 million appeal carries an emergency rehabilitation component. The water resources to be covered by this appeal will not merely ensure immediate assistance, but will provide at least in the medium-term a more durable response to those presently under threat. Similarly, the resources used to sustain mother-child health care programmes will save mothers as well as children from the immediate threat of malnutrition and malnutrition-related disease, and also provide some hope that there might be a future beyond the next three months.

Without such inputs, even more people may be forced to move from one area or one country to another; the prospect for crops will diminish even further; and the pressures for providing emergency relief assistance to even more people in the Horn of Africa will rise again.

The Structure of the Present Relief System

It is essential to recognise the commitment of many thousands of officials in governments and indigenous non-governmental organisations throughout the countries of the Horn of Africa who have made and continue to make enormous efforts to assist their own people. Often they do so under extreme difficulties, in some instances even at the expense of their own security and in others their own lives.

The international community continues to support their efforts in order to ensure that the needs of the peoples of Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and those refugees in Djibouti and Kenya are met. To promote the effectiveness of international assistance to the Horn of Africa, the United Nations has established procedures and structures to meet the challenges of the present Horn of Africa crisis.

Underlying these initiatives is the premise that the effectiveness of emergency relief and rehabilitation operations depends in large part upon a common understanding and agreement on up-to-date information on the operations, themselves, on met and unmet needs,

newly affected groups, and funding requirements. To achieve this commonality of views, the office of the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa issued reporting guidelines at the end of July to all UN agency headquarters and to field offices in the Horn of Africa.

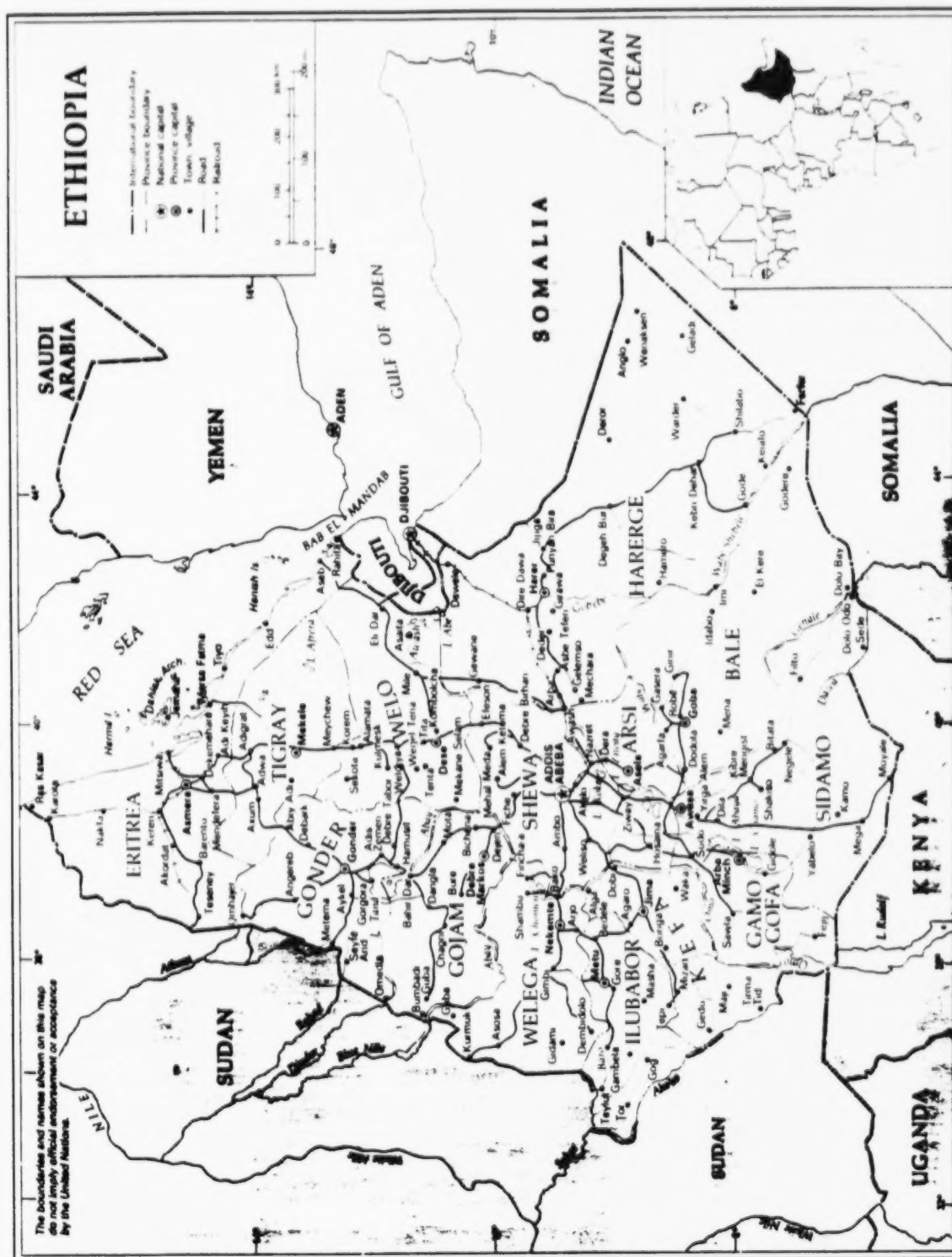
For each of those countries in the Horn of Africa facing a "complex emergency" (ie, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan), the Secretary-General of the United Nations has put in place a Special Coordinator to promote the in-country collaborative efforts of the UN system. Through the Special Coordinator, UN agencies seek to harmonise their views, based upon common field reporting guidelines, and to keep all concerned bodies informed about the progress and future requirements of the relief operations.

While operational matters are directly handled in the field, Special Coordinators have direct access to the Secretary-General through his designated official, Under-Secretary General James Jonah, who continues to provide assistance for relief operations by dealing

with those policy issues that inevitably arise in complex emergencies.

The Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa is a collaborative effort that by necessity seeks to reflect the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies as well as numerous international non-governmental organisations from North America, Europe and Africa. To promote close and, wherever possible, collaborative links between the efforts of the United Nations agencies, Special Coordinators have been encouraged to support the ICRC, LRCS and NGOs.

Through commonly agreed information, a system for addressing policy matters that arise in the field and a harmony of efforts between NGOs and the UN system, the provision of humanitarian assistance has been made more effective. However, as the proceeding document reflects, while the complexity of the crisis poses many challenges and the needs are great, the opportunities to save and to rebuild millions of lives are clearly there.

MAP NO 3475 Rev 1 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1991

Ethiopia *

Ethiopia's three decades of civil war have come to an end, but the effects of recurrent drought and years of conflict have severely disrupted the social, political and economic lives of a large portion of the Ethiopian people. In total over 8 million people in Ethiopia will be requiring emergency assistance up to the end of December 1991.

Ethiopia must now contend with the immediate problems of food scarcity, prevention of disease and mass displacement while setting in train a host of measures for longer-term stability, rehabilitation and development. Basic constitutional issues on the governance of the country are already under discussion, but immediate solutions have to be found to deal with the large numbers of internally displaced, returnees and refugees who wish to repatriate. Approximately 200,000 former military servicemen need to be returned to their homelands either from camps or transit centres within Ethiopia or from refugee camps outside the country. Resolving the problems of these displaced is important for Ethiopia's stability.

The problem of reintegration, however, is not confined to the military. Over half a million Ethiopians are hoping to be repatriated from countries around the Horn of Africa, and some

350,000 have already returned since the beginning of the year from Somalia for whom assistance towards re-integration is urgently needed. While returnees are being provided with emergency aid in the drought-affected areas where they have congregated, they need to be assisted to resume a normal economic life. As with the ex-military personnel, the method by which they are assisted in returning to their home areas will play no small part in determining the security and stability of Ethiopia.

While the consequence of Ethiopia's new-found peace must be addressed urgently, the persistent problem of drought-affected people must also be given equal importance. In Tigray, Welo, Harerge, the Ogaden, Gonder and Omo, over 4 million people lack sufficient food due to the failure of the "meher" (main crop) season. A further million suffer similarly around the country. Prospects for this year's "belg" (secondary crop) season do not offer significantly brighter hopes for the hungry of Ethiopia.

The rate and range of population displacement and movements, the breakdown in health care delivery systems and destruction of water and sanitation facilities during periods of conflict, have combined to produce hazardous health conditions threatening the population of Ethiopia. The effects of malnutrition and hunger further intensify the populations' vulnerability to disease and increases the rate of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and diarrhoea and meningitis. The most vul-

* In the document entitled "Eritrea Declaration of Intent" submitted to and approved by the "Conference for the Establishment of Transitional Government in Ethiopia", held in Addis Ababa from 1-5 July, it is recognized, *inter alia*, that there would be cooperation between the transitional government in Ethiopia and the provisional government of Eritrea.

nerable are women and children. A major challenge to Ethiopia will be to address the health as well as food needs of the country in order to reduce the populations' overall vulnerability.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

1. Despite the end of Ethiopia's civil war in May, the past month has witnessed continued, though for the most part spasmodic, incidents of serious insecurity. During mid-September armed groups attacked trucks approximately 75 kms from Dire Dawa, leaving 23 trucks required for the Djibouti-Dire Dawa pipeline stranded. Similar problems occurred along the Assab-Mille road led to incidents in which drivers were robbed and killed, and this in turn had serious effects upon relief convoys moving to and from the port. While the EPRDF has introduced appropriate security measures in the Harerge area and has come to an agreement with Oromo elders in the north-east, such outbreaks of insecurity not only compound the difficulty of providing relief aid, but further reflect the very sensitive situation that confronts relief officials in many parts of the country.

2. Ensuring that Ethiopian refugees and

1. Map reference for Assab is Aseb.

2. Programme for assistance to demobilized ex-servicemen

a. The budget agreed on 11 September 1991 between the donor community in Addis Ababa and the Ethiopian Government includes the following components:

- US\$15.2 million for the UNHCR repatriation operation
- US\$24.8 million for food assistance (64,000 mts)
- US\$66 million for rehabilitation costs in rural areas
- US\$18 million for rehabilitation costs in urban areas
- US\$30 million for the ICRC operation

US\$154 million

b. Out of this amount, requirements for UNHCR have been included in the Consolidated Appeal, while financial needs for the ICRC are covered in their agency's Appeal. All other requirements are to be considered as additional. Finalization of this agreement, opened the way to the resumption of voluntary repatriation from Wassala. Similarly, the transportation of ex-servicemen by ICRC to their villages of origin also started again

former military servicemen are accommodated is of fundamental concern to the Transitional Government in Addis Ababa and the Provisional Government in Asmara. On 11 September 1991, the donor community and the Provisional Government reached an agreement in Addis Ababa on a US\$154 million package for all activities aimed at facilitating the return and integration of these ex-servicemen. UNHCR and the ICRC are taking very active measures to assist this process, but the process will not achieve its ultimate objectives unless resources are made available to enable those who have returned to rebuild their lives.

3. Those Ethiopians that are internally displaced need equal attention. In addition to the needs of the former military servicemen, the plight of civilian displaced also has to be addressed, several thousands representing the destitute families of former servicemen. Large groups of displaced can be found in many locations around the country. The Ethiopian Red Cross, alone, is dealing with 30,000 displaced civilians who had left Eritrea for Tigray in June.

4. Of fundamental importance to the stability of Ethiopia are the sorts of arrangements made by the Transitional Government in Ethiopia and the Provisional Government of Eritrea to deal with matters affecting not only governmental but also external relations. In Addis Ababa, recent discussions in the Council of Ministers emphasised an economic policy that limited government intervention, encouraged private investment, provided security of tenure for peasant farmers, removed agricultural price controls and discontinued resettlement schemes. UN agencies at the same time report that working relationships with the Provisional Government in Asmara had clearly improved. As an indication of the new climate, representatives of the Provisional Government in Eritrea joined with representatives of WFP in a

September mission to determine ways to improve the port of Assab's offtake capacity. In this same vein, both UNICEF and WFP recently announced that they have opened offices in Asmara.

AFFECTED POPULATION

5. The following table reflects the population in need:

AFFECTED POPULATION

Location	Affected Population Due to				Returnees from Somalia	Total
	Last Meher Failure	Belg Failure	Displacement	Others		
Tigrai	2,400,000	-	208,275*	-	-	2,608,275
N. Welo	770,000	-	-	-	-	770,000
S. Welo	399,760	530,000	12,930	-	-	942,690
E. Harerge	407,710	-	-	-	100,784	508,494
W. Harerge	116,980	-	-	-	-	116,980
Dire Dawa	51,600	23,000	-	-	2,964	54,564
Ogaden	523,760	-	-	-	100,000	623,760
Borena	-	-	-	-	136,504	136,504
N. Gonder	165,000	-	-	-	-	165,000
S. Gonder	265,000	-	-	-	-	265,000
N. Omo	326,370	-	-	-	-	326,370
S. Omo	5,270	-	-	-	-	5,270
N. Shewa	-	173,000	52,210	-	-	225,210
S. Shewa	15,000	66,900	-	-	-	81,900
Welega	50,570	-	5,510	-	-	56,080
Asosa	-	-	14,860	-	-	14,860
Ilubabor	33,690	-	-	-	-	33,690
Bale	54,500	-	-	-	-	54,500
Gambela	78,220	-	-	-	-	78,220
Addis Ababa	-	-	750,000	-	-	750,000
Families of ex-soldier	-	-	-	882,000**	-	882,000
Total	5,663,530	792,900	1,043,785	882,000	340,252	8,722,467

* 150,000 recently displaced from Eritrea

** This estimate derived with the assumption that 70% of the 315,000 ex-soldiers are married and have an average family size of 4.

6. Shelter, clothing, access to health care and clean water remain priority needs of the majority of Ethiopians affected by drought, war and dislocation. Infant child and maternal mortality and morbidity rates are rising as a result of lack of food shelter and health care. In addition, children are orphaned, separated from their relatives during displacement and denied access to health and education services. Women, single headed families, the elderly and the disabled have additional needs and priority requirements as urgent as food needs. Targeting these groups with specialized needs will require specialised programmes and appropriate strategies to ensure and sustain survival.

**A novel approach to needs assessment.
SCF/UK's emergency nutritional survey in the
Ogaden**

SCF/UK has just completed an emergency nutritional survey in the Ogaden, eastern Hararge and Borena provinces. Population in these areas include a larger number of draught victims, refugees and returnees. The methodology included a helicopter survey of numbers and location of people, as well as on-the-ground data collection on food availability, nutritional status and anthropometric information.

The survey's findings were announced at the beginning of October. Key points were: (a) the nutritional condition of younger children in rural areas has fallen somewhat since measurements were taken 10 months ago, but not to a level which will automatically trigger a major relief operation; (b) the failure of the September-October short rains of 1990 and the consequent reduction in pasture and water resources caused high mortality amongst livestock; and (c) despite a varied pattern of harvest performance, overall the main rains earlier in the year appear to have allowed agro-pastoralists to produce about 40% of their requirements in grain.

FOOD AID

7. The following table indicates unmet relief food needs for the remainder of the year:

Location	Food Requirement for Sept.-Dec. 91	Needs* Likely to be Covered	Unmet Needs
Tigrai	177,363	116,608	60,755
N. Welo	52,380	25,518	26,862
S. Welo	64,103	5,711	58,392
E. Harerge	34,578	22,122	12,456
W. Harerge	7,955	5,777	2,178
Dire Dawa	3,710	3,710	-
Ogaden	42,416	42,416**	-
Borena	10,846	8,364	2,482
N. Gonder	11,220	3,400	7,820
S. Gonder	18,020	2,040	15,980
N. Omo	22,193	11,431	10,762
S. Omo	358	358	-
N. Shewa	15,314	1,700	13,614
S. Shewa	5,569	3,210	2,359
Welega	3,813	3,813	-
Assosa	1,010	-	1,010
Ilubabor	2,291	2,291	-
Bale	3,713	1,115	2,598
Gambela	5,319	-	5,319
Addis Ababa	51,000	-	51,000
Families of ex-soldier	59,976	-	59,976
Total	593,127	259,584	333,543

* Some of the programmes planned to end in Sept. Oct. assumed to continue until the end of the year. The estimate given here was arrived at by multiplying number of beneficiaries covered by the RRC's ration rate

** Of the total returnees 100,000 each in Ogaden and Borena assumed covered

**8. Regular and Emergency Food Received
between January-August 1991**

<u>Emergency</u>	<u>Regular</u>
411,246 mts	160,440 mts

Arrival and Off take during the month of September

Arrival:	<u>Emergency</u>	<u>Regular</u>
	87,670 mts	37,078 mts (All ports)
Offtake:	<u>Assab</u>	<u>Djibouti</u>
	39,047 mts	19,500 mts

Stocks at the end of September

Stock:	<u>Assab</u>	<u>Djibouti</u>
	140,000 mts	72,000 mts

Pipeline:	<u>Assab</u>	<u>Djibouti</u>	<u>Massawa</u>
	32,246 mts	18,900 mts	30,059 mts

LOGISTICS

9. Due to low offtake from Assab throughout the first half of 1991, the port of Djibouti was seen as essential for enhancing deliveries to Ethiopia. Though the initial assumption was that offtake could average 30,000 mts per month, various factors, mainly problems faced with trains and trucking, caused substantially reduced results, viz., 20 to 25,000 mts per month. After May, the train switched from delivering food aid to other priorities, lowering relief aid deliveries; truck offtake was limited by security problems, poor weather conditions, and restrictions upon the number of licensed trucks able to operate on the Djibouti to Dire Dawa route.

10. Given these constraints, air transport was essential to expedite offtake. Air operations began on 25 July, with a delivery target of 10,000 mts per month. As originally foreseen, air operations when combined with a 10,000 mts per month road and rail input would have met the required needs for Ethiopia. By 30 September, the airlifts had delivered almost 20,000 mts as originally targeted, but trucking capacity remained low throughout most of the month. While more trucks are now receiving licenses, airlift operations will certainly be required at least through October, using two Canadian-donated C-130s and possibly a C-130 from Ethiopian Airlines. Road offtake by the end of September has reached a potential level of 12,000 mts per month with the increase in number of trucks now operating. This should increase to 20,000 mts per month with the arrival in late-September of 50 Kenyan semi-trailers (operating between Dire Dawa to refugee camps) and the addition of a further 100 trucks during October.

11. Congestion in the port of Assab continues to be a problem, complicated further by

serious security problems on both major roads to Assab itself. Efforts are being made to increase offtake, as evidenced by a joint mission to Assab by the Transitional Government of Eritrea and WFP to determine ways to improve port handling and offtake. Port procedures are being developed, and the port manager has been requested to submit a list of equipment required, including bagging machines. 200,000 jute bags have been airlifted, and a further 800,000 jute bags will arrive by sea. In order to protect vulnerable relief stocks at Assab WFP has provided 100 tarpaulins. WFP has also agreed with Eritrean authorities to provide a technical assistance team to improve port management at Assab and Massawa. In the meantime, an EEC representative is undertaking an inventory of the port's stock, and WFP has recently received permission to undertake its own stock inventory of the port. The book balance stock position was 163,695 mts of food aid as of 29 September.

12. Efforts are continuing to mobilise the maximum number of trucks for the southern line (Assab to North Welo and Tigray) as well as for other destinations. Additional trucks during the month of August led to an increase of offtake by over 400 mts per day from July's figures, from 900 mts to 1,360 mts per day. Nevertheless, the urgent need to clear fertilizers from the port meant that relief food offtake did not reach the 50,000 mts target for August. The situation improved briefly between 27 August and 7 September when fertilizer offtake was reduced and offtake averaged over 2,000 mts per day. By the second week of September, security problems led to a serious decrease in the number of trucks coming to Assab, and between 8 and 23 September emergency food offtake averaged only 662 mts per day. After 23 September, when security issues had been addressed, offtake again increased to approximately 1,768 mts. However, the extent to which security can be assured in the

future remains an unknown. In the meantime, authorities will have to seriously consider requesting delays or rescheduling of shipments if more consistent progress is not made to increase offtake. WFP has urged all consignees to refrain from using Assab port as a rent-free, intermediate storage facility since the practice is seriously affecting the port.

13. To support efforts to enhance offtake from Assab, WTOE has assigned 6 prime movers to move food out of the port to WTOE and MTSC stores; and WFP headquarters has engaged a contractor with 50 trucks to be deployed on the Assab route around the end of October.

14. The test shipment for the northern route, 6,500 mts berthed in Massawa on 24 September, with cargo being discharged into a bonded area set aside for transit cargo. Movement will be to Mekele, Adigrat, Axum and Adwa with Eritrean private trucks currently in negotiations with the Freight Transport Commission.

HEALTH

15. A UNICEF health officer visited Tigray and North Welo to assess EPI (expanded programme of immunization) activities and health needs. There have been no EPI activities in Tigray since 1987, and UNICEF intends to reactivate EPI in 23 clinics in Tigray by the end of 1991. Drugs and medical supplies are stocked at three warehouses in Mekele. A supply list for drugs and emergency medical supplies for use in Tigray, Welo, Gonder and North Shewa, estimated at US\$681,162, has been completed. These supplies will be channelled in Tigray through the Relief Society of Tigray (REST) and through the Ministry of Health in other provinces. The malaria situation continues to worsen. The malaria season usually does not start until September, ending

in December. This year, mainly because of an early break in the rains, the season started in early June, and the severely damaged health system has been unable to control the outbreak effectively. Malaria transmission is occurring in areas that were previously unaffected, including some communities above the altitude at which malaria is normally found. WHO has purchased some supplies of antimalarials from local manufacturers, the priority being given to children. The Ministry of Health Malaria Unit has mobilized all available staff and materials. WHO has provided US\$528,487 worth of emergency health kits and drugs. These are now in Addis Ababa ready for distribution. The consignment also includes drugs urgently needed for the management of relapsing fever, which is a growing concern in some of the camps for ex-military and in the surrounding communities.

16. A malaria outbreak has also occurred in Tigray and North Welo and anti-malarial drugs procured. An anti-malaria campaign was conducted in Raya and Enderta awrajas in Welo and Tigray, where 4,800 people were treated. UNICEF ordered US\$33,000 worth of additional medical supplies for strengthening health facilities in the Ogaden.

17. The supplementary feeding programme run by UNICEF and CONCERN in Gode and Kelafo has achieved the objective of reducing infant mortality rates and improving the status of the under-fives. Three feeding shelters in Gode have registered impressive weight-gain in the 421 children served. A fourth shelter is being built for children at 70% weight-for-length (WFL). As was originally planned, this programme will be completed by the end of October, pending the results of the nutritional status survey recently completed.

18. A team of Ministry of Health and UNICEF health and nutrition officers are

assessing needs in order to submit a proposal for a feeding programme in Tigray.

19. UNICEF Addis Ababa has made call-forwards valued at US\$518,900 for an emergency feeding programme which will cover operational expenses, procurement of two vehicles and feeding utensils and fuel which will be purchased in Eritrea.

20. GED (German Emergency Doctors) has started a feeding programme with UNICEF assistance at Mustahil. As of 18 September, 62 children had been admitted for intensive feeding and 197 for supplementary feeding.

WATER AND SANITATION

21. An agreement is to be signed between UNICEF, REST, and the Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (WSSA) for implementation of a shallow water wells programme in North Welo. A UNICEF consultant has been hired to provide training to local personnel on shallow wells and dam siting.

22. In the Ogaden, a water consultant conducted an assessment of water needs as well as monitoring the progress of other UNICEF-assisted emergency water projects. He completed the design for the Mustahil water supply system and the cost estimation for the project is US\$200,000. Drilling has started at Debe Wein and a second drilling rig for the Ogaden water supply is on its way to an operational site at Denan.

23. Temporary arrangements for treated river-water supply to the UNICEF/GED programme have been made with the assistance of the water consultant.

RELIEF AND SURVIVAL ITEMS

24. By 6 September 12,300 mts of blan-

kets, milk powder, corn soya blend, tents, biscuits, vegetable oil and wheat grain had been transported in Ethiopia. At mid-September the average daily delivery of survival and relief items was 500 mts.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

25. Review of 1991 Belg Season. The onset of belg season, (the secondary season from March to June) rainfall was timely, but insufficient and poorly-distributed rains in the latter part of the belg have adversely affected the major belg crop-producing areas. Failures are serious in North Shewa, Welo and southern Tigray; Bale also has gathered a below-average crop. Increased production from areas with good rainfall (North Omo, East Shewa and West Harerge) has not been sufficient to offset declines in production elsewhere. Thus, the 1991 belg crop is lower - by some 7% - than in 1990, provisionally estimated at around 460,000 mts. This is some 100,000 mts less than that projected by FAO in late-1990 and this year's food aid needs have been reviewed. Since the belg is only 8% of normal food production, its fall is relatively minor in terms of overall national food availability. However, the impact is significant at provincial level, and very serious locally. Belg crops, for example, represent 35-40% of annual cereal and pulse production in Bale and almost 30% in North Shewa.

26. In the southern nomadic and semi-nomadic areas, the belg is the most important season for the growth of pastures. Generally, rains were close to normal and were a significant improvement from last year. Most of the Ogaden showed a marked improvement in pasture conditions, but the east of the province had another bad season. In Borena, rains were erratic and unevenly distributed, resulting in some flooding. Nevertheless, grazing revived strongly and has lasted well into the dry sea-

son. Similarly, the situation in South Omo has also improved.

27. Outlook For 1991 Meher. After an uncertain start to the season, crop prospects are generally good in the main cereal-producing provinces. Indications are that the overall planted area has increased by over 5 percent with cereals and pulses benefiting from normal rainfall in much of the country. Nevertheless, there are wide differences between provinces, with the outlook for another bad harvest in the north and east.

28. Though the onset of the meher season was somewhat late, stronger precipitation from late June favoured planting and early growth, with subsequent rainfall in July and August (above average in some parts) largely compensating for the poor start. The main agricultural areas of the central and western highlands have received average to above-average seasonal precipitation so far. In some of the more marginal agricultural areas, rains have been below-normal. Much of Tigray received rainfall late and the season has been very short. In Harerge, lowland arable areas have had inadequate rainfall and prospects in middle altitudes are uncertain.

29. Crop losses due to pests and disease are somewhat above normal levels. The long dry spell between belg and meher rains has benefited insects. Around 10,000 hectares in Tigray, Gonder and North Welo and 8,000 hectares in the lowlands of Harerge have been seriously infested with armyworm; some 1,000 hectares have been sprayed aerially near Mekele while in other areas pesticides have been applied manually. In infested areas, yield reductions will be in the order of 15-20%. Damage to maize and sorghum by stalkborer is greater in many areas because agricultural extension services were disrupted in May and June. Vehicle and equipment shortages have

also constrained control activities.

30. Of 141,000 mts of procured fertilizer and 36,000 mts carryover stocks, only 85,000 mts were distributed (since September 1990) for 1991 crops. This is similar to last year, but is below average and much less than effective demand. In contrast to last year, farmers have had access to AID-Bank credit, but much of the fertilizer arrived too late to be utilized this year and will have an impact on productivity in the provinces such as Shewa, Gojam and Arsi, where farmers normally apply high rates of fertilizer. With marketing activities disrupted, distribution of improved seeds was reduced, and supplies to peasant farmers in most provinces were negligible at the time of planting. NGOs were able to make some seed distributions in Welo and Harerge. Supplies of normal seeds have not limited areas planted in most locations but improved seeds provide significant advantages in terms of yield.

31. Meher harvest prospects by province. A below-average harvest is anticipated in **Tigray**, where rains were late and mostly inadequate. The eastern escarpment is suffering a third successive year of drought. In normally surplus areas of the southeast, maize and sorghum have been severely water-stressed in the lowlands. Furthermore, crop conditions are well below-average in the west, most seriously in Shire which normally is surplus-producing. In north-central Tigray, the onset of rainfall was late but has since been favourable. Conditions appear better in the highland areas of the south-west of the province, with only some pockets where main rains were deficient. In **West and East Harerge**, rains have been sufficient in the higher altitudes and average harvests are in prospect. In the lowlands, after three consecutive years of drought, another poor season is already evident, with crop failures widespread, particularly in the south. The outlook in middle altitudes is also uncertain.

32. In **Welo**, main rains were timely and favourable in almost all awrajas. The exception is in the northeast (Rayana Kobo) where rains tailed off in mid-July, and replanting has been necessary. In other awrajas, crop conditions are good, especially in the western highlands. Excessive rains caused some localized flooding in South Welo in July. Fertilizer distribution was disrupted by civil strife but with increases in areas planted - estimated at 5% in the south - and generally good rains, overall production is expected to be at least average. With adequate and well-distributed rains expected in **Gondar**, a 7% increase in cropped areas is anticipated despite a significant reduction in agricultural inputs. However, rains in the lowlands of the north have been poor with crop and pasture failures expected.

33. Prospects are good in **Gojam**, a major surplus-producing province. Rains were timely and have been well-distributed; both long and short cycle crops are anticipated to yield well and cultivation has expanded into lands previously used for communal grazing to increase cropped area by up to 8%. Production is expected to rise significantly from last year even though fertilizer was in short supply and no improved seeds were available. In **North Shewa**, crops are expected to yield well in high and middle altitudes. Though crops were badly water-stressed in July in lowland areas, overall production is expected to be sharply up on last year's poor crop. The outlook is also good in **East, South and West Shewa**, where cultivated area has expanded, reflecting both increased labour availability due to the demobilization of soldiers and the continuing influence of the 1990 agricultural reforms. With rains favourable, and distribution of fertilizer satisfactory, production is expected to rise above average. Crops and pastures are poor only in the Rift Valley, where sowing of maize crops was late and considerable replanting was necessary due to dry weather in June and July. In the western highlands of **Welega, Ilubabor** and **Kefa**, rains have been very favourable

throughout the season and crop conditions are good, with the exception of some pockets in **Welega**. Another good harvest is in prospect in **Arsi**, a major surplus producer. Rains have been adequate and fertilizer distribution was satisfactory. Meher crops have only recently been established in **Bale**. In **Sidamo**, rains are reported to be favourable and crop conditions are satisfactory. The situation is similar in upland areas of **North Omo** but lowlands have had below average rainfall. An FAO GIEWS Crop And Food Supply Assessment Mission will make an on-the-spot evaluation of the harvest outcome and food aid requirement in 1992 in November-December.

34. Agricultural inputs : most pressing needs for next season. Transport bottlenecks prevented more than half the procured fertilizer from being utilized this year. With demand well above sales achieved in 1991, action needs to be taken quickly to ensure adequate supplies for 1992. Fertilizer should be delivered to Assab by December to avoid port congestion. For each ton of fertilizer not used, 5 tons of food is foregone. Furthermore, a program to provide basic inputs of tools, irrigation equipment and pesticides proposed by FAO would help to boost farm production. With pesticide stocks run down to control outbreaks of armyworm, there will be insufficient supplies for African Boll Worm infestations expected this month and also for the belg season in 1992. The production of improved seeds is forecast to be under 20,000 mts - only half that planned. In order for the Ethiopian Seed Corporation to supply improved varieties, equipment looted in mid-1991 must be replaced urgently and assistance to import seeds is needed.

REFUGEES AND RETURNEES

35. Approximately 1 million refugees and returnees are presently in Ethiopia. Almost all of this population is concentrated in the coun-

try's eastern and southern provinces of Ethiopia (eastern Hararge, Ogaden and Borena). These provinces, amongst the poorest in the country, are affected by recurrent droughts and lack both natural resources and basic infrastructure. The topography, remoteness and distances of these provinces complicate present relief efforts; and, in addition, two factors have further exacerbated existing difficulties: (1) rampant insecurity and (2) the sheer scale of human displacement which, since the beginning of 1991, has resulted in an additional 550,000 persons joining a refugee population in eastern Ethiopia estimated at some 400,000.

36. The affected population in eastern Ethiopia comprises 519,000 Somali refugees — one-third of whom arrived in 1991 — and 340,000 Ethiopian returnees who fled conflict in Somalia. In western Ethiopia, increased insecurity at the end of May triggered the flight of Sudanese refugees living in 4 camps along the Ethiopian border. Except for some 15,000 Sudanese refugees who are still assisted in Itang camp in Ethiopia, all of this population has crossed into Sudan. The refugee relief operation in western Ethiopia has since May turned into an emergency in southern Sudan. However, in anticipating the possibility of a return of many Sudanese to Ethiopia, logistics and camp structures that once were in place in western Ethiopia might have to a significant extent be maintained or re-established. For the purposes of pre-positioning of food and emergency relief items in Gambela, a planning figure of 50,000 beneficiaries is presently used.

37. While refugee or returnee movements have remained limited during the last month, the situation remains uncertain. Even favourable prospects for voluntary repatriation that exist do not exclude the possibility of further refugee movements. The outlook for the return of a very large number of Somali refugees in Ethiopia becomes increasingly bright as security is reported to be improving in

northern Somalia. On the other hand, conditions in southern Somalia highlight a less optimistic picture. Similarly, an element of uncertainty still prevails regarding movements of returnees in southern Sudan, particularly after the end of the rainy season, thereby calling for appropriate contingency action.

38. During September, the most salient development on the refugee/returnee scene has been the marked improvement in the delivery of food and relief supplies. All the camps in the east have received adequate quantities of wheat and oil, and sufficient stocks are also available for supplementary feeding programmes. This clearly suggests that the massive delivery operation by air/road/rail has started to yield results. However, deliveries to date have not provided a balanced food basket, and pulses, sugar and salt remain in short supply. In the west, 2,650 mts of various food items have been pre-positioned in Gambela not only to cover the needs of the 15,000 refugees in Itang, but also to cater for a larger refugee population until the end of the year.

39. The overall improvement in food deliveries is all the more remarkable since the relief operation continues to be hampered by serious security problems. This was dramatically shown during the week of 17-25 August when inter-clan fighting cut off the Dire Dawa-Jijiga road, leaving the airlift operation as the only source of relief supply. The security situation in the Aware camps deteriorated to the point that MSF(Belgium), which has been implementing health and supplementary feeding programmes in the area, had to pull out. Similar programmes implemented by SCF(UK) in the Darwanaji camp (near Jijiga) were temporarily suspended after supplementary feeding centres were looted and destroyed. Again, as a result of inter-clan fighting, food supplies to the Arabi camp (near Dire Dawa) were interrupted for several weeks, forcing some 12,000 refugees to move to Darwanaji camp, before

the situation could finally be brought under control during late September.

40. Following the repatriation by UNHCR of 3,623 ex-army officers and dependants in early August 1991 from Kassala in Sudan, the second phase of the operation to repatriate 5,000 ex-Ethiopian servicemen to Addis Ababa resumed on 24 September and was completed. On arrival, these ex-servicemen are integrated into an ICRC programme for demobilized soldiers.

41. In Degeh Bur (eastern Ethiopia) 18,452 Ethiopian returnees from Somalia were provided with one month food ration and dispersed to their respective villages. Also included in the assistance package for these returnees is a cash and food re-integration grant to be delivered, during a second phase, in their areas of origin. This component is of

critical importance for the returnees to settle, all the more so since food is also likely to be scarce in the areas of origin. The dispersal of returnees aims, *inter alia*, at alleviating the pressure in drought-stricken areas which also lack the necessary resource basis for returnees to resume a normal economic life. However, before encouraging such movements, particular attention is paid to the nutritional status of returnees, through supplementary feeding programmes. The next phase of this operation will be implemented in the Ogaden, which is host to some 100,000 returnees, but only after the completion of the CONCERN/UNICEF feeding programme at the end of September 1991.

42. Information by WFP on monthly food requirements and availability of food as of 1 October 1991, respectively for the operations in eastern and western Ethiopia, is described below in paragraph 43:

A. FOOD ASSISTANCE REFUGEES AND RETURNEES IN EASTERN ETHIOPIA (As of 24 September 1991)

	Cereal (mts)	Oil (mts)	Pulses (mts)	Blended Food (mts)	Sugar (mts)	Total (mts)
1. Actual Monthly Requirement (including basic, supplementary & therapeutic as of 24/9/91)	12769	803	1277	1038	351	16238
2. Availability						
-In Camp as of 24/9/91	3058	1236	1206	1230	206	6936
- In Country/under Transportation	12919	0	0	4525	0	17444
-In Djibouti/under Despatch	26966	2832	0	2485	0	26966
- Under Purchase in Ethiopia	0	1666	0	0	0	1666
TOTAL AVAILABLE	55712	4871	2483	9278	557	46076
Duration (Months)	4	6	1.9	8.9	1.6	

**B. FOOD ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA (INCLUDING
PRE-POSITIONING REQUIREMENTS) (As of September 1991)**

	Cereal (mts)	Oil (mts)	Pulses (mts)	Blended Food (mts)	Sugar (mts)	Total (mts)
1. Actual Monthly Requirement (including basic, supplementary & therapeutic)	750	40	75	54	31	958
2. Availability						
-In Camp as of 24/9/91	814	186	1361	25	76	2462
- In Country/under Transportation	11100	820	2000	0	1067	14987
- Under Purchase in Ethiopia	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
TOTAL AVAILABLE	11914	1006	4361	25	1143	18449
Duration (Months)	15.9	20.9	58.0	0.5	36.8	

44. **Food aid** - Developments in the food sector are highlighted below:

- In-country stock position for these programmes has significantly improved during the last month, thereby providing a necessary buffer against fluctua-

tions in deliveries.

- With increased deliveries in September, a better needs coverage ratio has been achieved. However, there are serious discrepancies in terms of adequate coverage of major items in the food basket. While the shortfall

for cereals remains within an acceptable range, the rate of deliveries in respect of oil and pulses, as well as salt and sugar, is of major concern.

- To remedy this situation, it is planned to call forward oil and pulses pledges on a priority basis, and give priority to these items in the airlift from Djibouti.
- The coverage ratio of food needs is more satisfactory under refugee programmes than for returnees. In respect of the latter, the situation has however significantly improved as a result of the successful implementation of the cross-border operation from Kenya for the returnee population in Dolo/Suftu. One explanation for this discrepancy pertains to the remote locations in which returnees have congregated, and related access and logistics difficulties, including the need to use short haul trucks.
- Regarding assistance for returnees in southern Ethiopia it should be noted that the bridge at Hudat on the Moyale-Negelle road has collapsed thereby leading to a reassessment of delivery arrangements in the Negelle area.
- NGOs play a central role in the implementation of supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes, i.e., SCF (UK) and MSF (Belgium) in eastern

Harerge and CONCERN in the Ogaden. The LRCS and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society also carry out a similar programme for the Ethiopian returnees in Dolo. Under this sector, Germany has recently made contribution of 1260 MT of CSB for the refugees in Ethiopia.

45. **Logistics** - In line with the WFP/UNHCR agreement to further improve coordination in refugee and returnee operations, a Refugee Logistic Committee (RLC), was created in early August with representatives from WFP UNHCR, WTOE and GTZ/TOR, which provides policy direction, and has recently established a centralized database to assist with resource allocation and reporting. To date the RLC has agreed (1) to set up a joint operations/control room for receipt, processing and dissemination of information and reports, (2) provide weekly reports on camp stocks, distribution, allocations as well as port stocks and food aid pipeline, (3) maintain a food allocation system based on common information, and (4) designate an emergency fleet for rapid response to critical needs.

46. TOR/GTZ has conducted an aerial reconnaissance to trace the 25 trucks lost in the Gambela area during May/June incidents. To date, 13 trailers, 3 long-haul, 2 short-haul, 2 dump trucks, 1 mobile workshop vehicle, and 1 light vehicle have been retrieved. Some 10 trucks have been spotted scattered over a wide area, i.e. from Dimma all the way to the Sudan border. Out of the 10 trucks spotted, 8 are burnt, 1 is totally cannibalized and 1 is in the river.

47. **Health and Nutrition** - Nutritional surveys and supplementary feeding pro-

grammes continue to be carried out on a regular basis in refugee camps and returnee locations. In Aisha camp, which was surveyed in mid-August, results indicated a satisfactory nutrition status. A similar survey is presently under way in the Aware camps. Special emphasis is placed on the Teferiber and Darwanaje camps where MSF (Belgium) is initiating a primary health care and sanitation programme. This is in addition to the feeding programmes already implemented by SCF(UK) in the same locations. In early September, SCF(UK) screened 6,340 under-fives, 1,900 of whom were admitted to the wet feeding programme. In addition, there are 6,900 persons attending the dry feeding programme. Training of community health assistance and traditional birth assistance has also started in these two camps.

48. **Water** - Despite progress in the Hartisheik and Jerrer Valley projects, the overall situation in the water sector remains precarious. In Hartisheik, the centralized water unloading area and the road leading to this point have been completed, thereby bringing the collaborative effort of UNHCR and OXFAM to a successful conclusion. All water tankers can now unload into existing reservoirs. The access road leading to Jerrer Valley is nearing completion and tankers can now shuttle water to the camps from the exploratory wells. On the other hand, the water trucking operation in eastern Harerge, implemented by CARE under a contractual arrangement with UNHCR, suffered a setback as 25% of the trucks have serious mechanical defects. This is due to an aging truck fleet, as well as to CARE having lost large quantities of spare parts at Assab. As a result, the daily average supply per person fell as low as 2.12 litres. The same factor, as well as the deterioration of the access road leading to the camp, also affected Darwanaj where the daily water supply per person was only 1.9 litres.

49. **Camp Management and Infrastructure** - The lack of progress on the selection of a new site for the Teferiber and Darwanaj camps remains a major concern. Although a site has been identified at Lafaiassa, where water supply could be increased, the initial authorization by the local authorities was withdrawn on the grounds that the move of refugees could add to ethnic tensions between Issas and Gadaboursis. Meanwhile, a re-registration of refugees and returnees at these two locations will be undertaken in October for which a joint committee composed of UNHCR, NGOs and the Ethiopian Refugee Administration has already been set up. Deliveries to the Itang Camp are constrained by the Gambela-Itang road, still in very poor condition as repair work is hampered by the lack of dump trucks. ODA has provided a Bailey Bridge for the Gambela area.

ERITREA

50. United Nations agencies, including WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR, have over the past month established contacts with authorities of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, and UNICEF and WFP have offices in Asmara. WFP Satellite communications have now been installed in the Eritrean capital. Though communications between Addis Ababa and Asmara remain difficult, Ethiopian Airlines has daily direct flights and Air Europe offers occasional charters directly from Italy.

51. The Eritrean Relief Association (ERA) is overseeing and coordinating the emergency food aid programme throughout Eritrea. An indigenous non-governmental organisation that administered all external assistance for relief, rehabilitation and development programmes in EPLF-held and contested areas of Eritrea during the war via cross border operations from

Sudan, the ERA now has assumed responsibility for food aid activities from its recently established headquarters in Asmara. The distribution systems of the ERA remain intact and continue to provide direct services to needy populations in cooperation with village councils. Besides strengthening its regional office in Massawa, the ERA maintains three additional regional offices: Adi Keyih for the south, Barentu for the west and Afabet for the north. The Eritrean Catholic Secretariat continues to cover the requirements of 800,000 beneficiaries with food supplied by ERA and under its overall coordination.

AFFECTED POPULATION

52. Number of Affected People Requiring Food Aid in Eritrea in 1991

Awraja (Old Classification)	Number of Affected People Due To		
	Natural Causes	Displacement	Lack of Access to Market (urban dwellers)
Hamassien	508,040	27,560	363,780
Akale Guzay	375,830	2,541	30,820
Keren	230,740	98,105	34,520
Seraye	432,920	4,819	23,030
Key Bahir	115,660	-	-
TOTAL	1,703,190	133,025	452,150

FOOD AID

53. Food assistance requirement for 1991 equals 340,884 mts (WFP/NGO assessment revised 1 July 1991). Against these requirements, as of 30 September, 330,654 were committed though pledges and carry over stocks at the end of 1990. 264,000 mts have already been delivered to Eritrea, while 73,600 mts are in the pipeline, with delivery to Eritrea to be undertaken between October and December. As of 30 September an estimated 197,000 mts

have been distributed, of which approximately 25,000 mts have been distributed during September.

LOGISTICS

54. The situation in the port of Assab is covered under paragraphs 11 to 14 above.

55. Massawa has 6 berths, 5 of which are usable; the sixth has a draught problem and discussions are taking place to determine whether dredging may be required. Currently, 4 vessels are berthed and discharging, with 3 vessels presently in the roadstead. Present daily discharge is approximately 1,900 mts; and given the number of vessels in the pipeline, this discharge should remain constant for some time. WFP is currently arranging, possibly on a lease basis the provision of two bagging units. Bagging by hand can only manage 600 mts per day, too slow for the number of ships now coming into the port. Bagging machines will increase discharge rates to 1,500 mts per day.

56. While August offtake of relief cargo was undertaken almost solely by WFP's fleet, ERA mobilized its own fleet in a major effort in the beginning of September with vehicles working around the clock. Approximately 1,500 mts are being loaded daily by the ERA fleet, which when combined with WFP's own efforts, has led to an offtake of approximately 1,950 mts daily. Present intake is matching offtake.

57. Massawa port at present holds approximately 45,000 mts grain in the port's stacking area while vegetable oil in drums is being stored outside the port compound. There may be some scope for improving storage by higher stacking and alternative sites on the island such as the rail yard just off the causeway.

58. WFP has ordered over USD 2 million worth of port rehabilitation equipment. This includes handling equipment such as shore crane spare parts, stevedoring equipment, 10 shunting tractors, 20 trailers, 100 tarpaulins, and 2,000 pallets. WFP will also be supplying building materials to rehabilitate roughly 5,000 mts of covered storage space inside the port. In addition, a new tugboat is being ordered to replace the present under-powered tug in use at the port. A new pilot boat is also being arranged. Finally, to ensure a steady power supply for port operations three 1.0 mw generators are being provided. Finally, to bolster both internal and external communications satellite telex facilities have been provided for the port authority offices in Massawa, Assab, and Asmara.

59. In discussions to resolve possible congestion problems in and out of the port. It was suggested that check points outside the town be used to control traffic. Offtake, which decreased in August, has now increased again with 150 vehicles on the Massawa to Asmara run. Massawa to Asmara road repairs are almost completed with the widening of the final two curves to allow for the use of trailers. Hot and cold patching has been done but the last 30-40 km from Asmara to Massawa remains to be patched which should take 3-4 weeks.

60. Fuel is a problem for both ERA and WFP. WFP has directed a shipment of 1,000 mts to Massawa and this is expected to cover 3 months' needs. The fuel depot for WFP use has a capacity of 3,000 mts with adequate docks for tankers.

Agricultural Prospects

61. Eritrea's crop prospects are poor, except in the southern highlands. Rains were very late and seriously deficient in northern,

western and eastern parts (Gash and Setit, western Seraye and lowland Akele Guzay); crops and pasture are severely drought-affected. Prospects are better in higher-potential areas with reasonable harvests possible in highland Akele Guzay and eastern Seraye. FAO, in collaboration with WFP and OXFAM, is making an on-the-spot assessment of the harvest cereal import and food aid requirement which will be completed in mid-October.

62. At present various studies are being conducted to assess food production and food needs for Eritrea. Of these, the University of Leeds (UK) joined by a team of consultants is working with Eritrean authorities to determine ways to improve Eritrean agricultural and pastoral production.

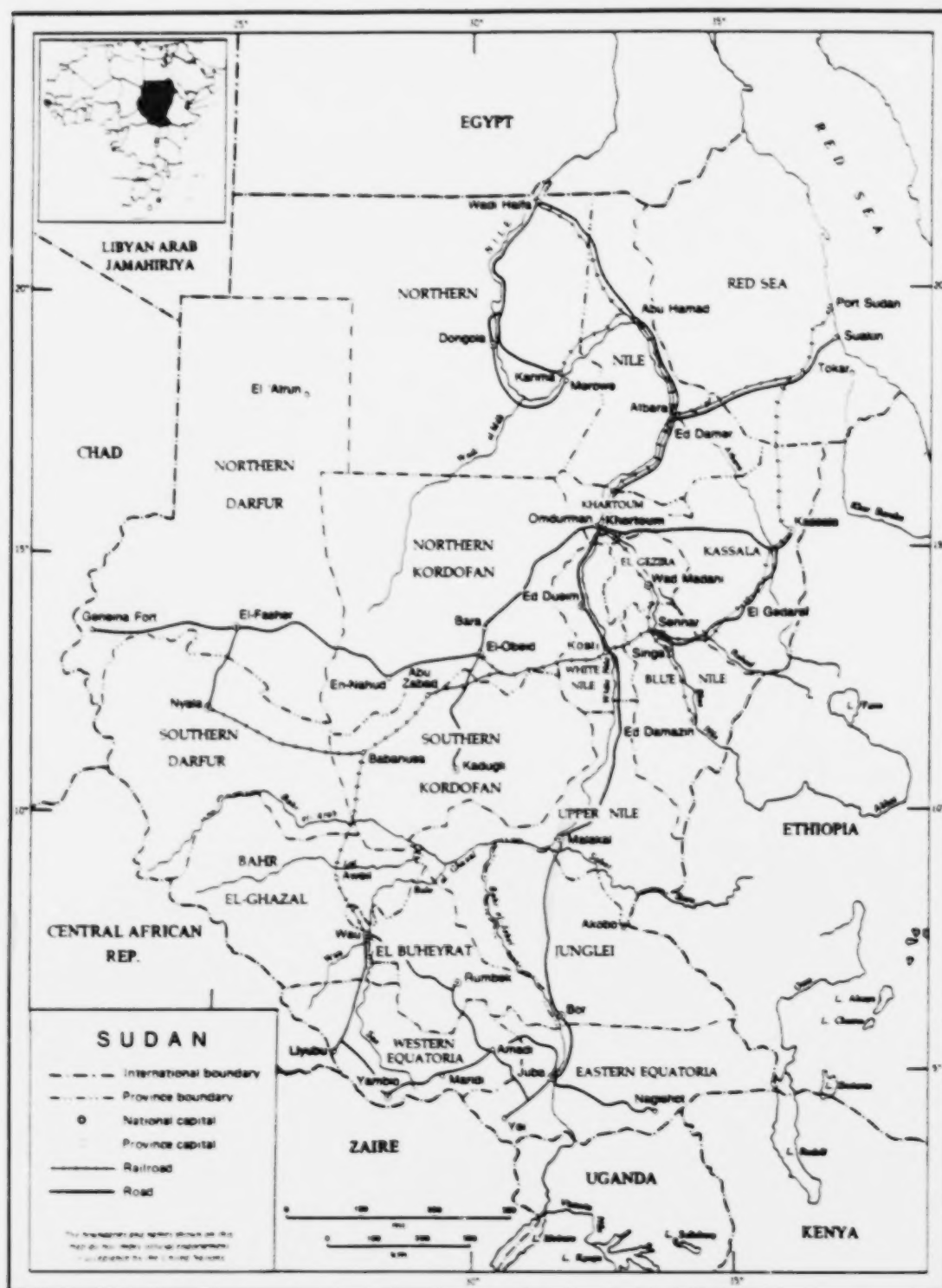
Returnees

63. It is reported that Eritrean refugees are spontaneously returning from Sudan to rebuild their homes and participate in the referendum on independence. The Commission for Eritrean Refugee Affairs (CERA) advises that an estimated 250 refugees are returning a day and reports that the organized return will start in December with support from UNHCR. CERA reports stress the plight of spontaneous returnees, especially their need for drinking water and shelter during transit. ECS has responded with dispatch of a drilling team and is providing trucks for transport of some 4,000 families or approximately 20,000 people. CERA and ECS have both appealed for more assistance from UNICEF and other United Nations agencies.

64. There are an estimated 500,000 Eritrean refugees in Sudan of whom approximately 250,000 live in some 30 UNHCR assisted refugee camps in eastern Sudan. An equal number is thought to have spontaneously settled in urban centres, principally Khartoum,

Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Gedaref and Kassala. An initial assessment carried out by UNHCR in July/August 1991 confirmed that the large majority of Eritrean refugees wished to return home and that authorities on both sides were supportive of such a programme. Key operational parameters, including trans-

portation, a repatriation package and complementary rehabilitation needs, were identified. A more detailed assessment is underway for this operation which, based on an initial planning figure of 250,000 returnees, will extend over a 2-year period.



Sudan

The Sudan, rife with civil conflict in the south, insecure in the west and still suffering from the impact of 1990's drought, continues to need urgent emergency assistance throughout 1991. Almost 1 out of 8 Sudanese is displaced within the country, and despite extensive efforts to provide emergency food aid to approximately 8.5 million people, a large proportion of that population faces the threat of starvation if these efforts do not continue.

The largest country in Africa, the Sudan poses extremely complex logistics problems. Road networks are limited, and in the northern and south eastern part of the country, those few roads that can normally carry substantial trucking have been made impassable by heavy rains. At the same time, civil strife in the south has meant that access to affected populations is limited and often unpredictable. The displaced and increasingly impoverished urban populations in Government towns in Bahr-el-Ghazal and Equatoria depend upon expensive airlift operations for virtually all relief assistance. Relief assistance in some areas held by the Government of Sudan and by the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] may soon be provisioned by barge along the Nile, from Kosti to Juba. However, at the time of this report, preparations are still underway to explore the feasibility of this initiative. Currently, most of the non-food aid going into SPLM areas is flown in. Food aid is moved by truck but the rainy season has seriously impeded the use of the road corridors.

There can be little doubt that tens of thousands of "hidden deaths" continue to make the state of Darfur one of the most seriously affected areas in the Sudan. Here, relief efforts have been seriously hampered by tribal conflicts, banditry and continued difficulties between state relief authorities and non-governmental organisations working in Darfur.

These factors compound the normal difficulties that Darfur's sheer size, widely distributed rural populations and very inadequate infrastructure present.

While Darfur poses an all too evident challenge, at the same time one cannot forget that throughout Eastern and Central states as well as in Northern and Southern Kordofan, "pockets of severe needs" also exist.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

1. Considerable efforts during September have been made to ensure the movement of relief food and non-food items to approximately 260,000 returning Sudanese refugees from Ethiopia and to a further 386,000 displaced persons as well as to drought affected peoples in areas under Operation Lifeline Sudan.

2. Based upon the mid-June arrangements made by a high-level UN Inter-Agency Mission, led by WFP Executive Director,

James Ingram, barge convoys to Malakal and Nasir continued. After 10 September discussions between the Government of Sudan (GOS), UN and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), UN Under-Secretary-General James Jonah arrived at an agreement for airdropping 200 mts of relief food to Pakok to assist an estimated 20,000 returning Sudanese refugees. During this same meeting, it was also agreed that the Nile river from Kosti to Juba would be used as a "corridor" for the transportation of relief food to civilian non-combatants caught in the conflict zones. Four drop points would be used: Fanjak and Juba in Government controlled towns; Adok and Shambe in SPLM-held areas. However, before using the corridor, a reconnaissance mission would be required to assess the navigability of the Nile, and WFP is finalizing arrangements for the reconnaissance mission. The agreement on using the Nile from Kosti to Juba was regarded as an "interim arrangement", pending further discussions by OLS parties and the United Nations on "land corridors" into Juba and elsewhere in the south.

3. GOS continues to take the position that until the issue of land corridors is resolved, final agreement on a formal, new phase of OLS cannot be achieved. In the meantime, Operation Lifeline Sudan is providing assistance based on a general interim arrangement that went into operation during May 1991.

4. The present split within the SPLM has led to conflict in certain areas of southern Sudan. On 14 September, the Riak/Lam Akol faction attacked Akobo, and a few days later Ayod and Waat were taken by that same faction. Two weeks later, Duk and Fadiet also fell to Riak/Lam Akol. To date, the split within the SPLM has affected UN relief flights from Lokichokio, since there are now flights from Lokichokio to the Sobat river area [Riak/Lam Akol] and separate flights from Lokichokio to

eastern Equatoria and other areas under control of Garang. Reports indicate that efforts are underway in Nairobi to mediate between the two factions.

5. The difficulties of operating humanitarian relief programmes in southern Sudan have once again been brought into sharp focus with the 2 September destruction of an ICRC C-130 by a land-mine on the Wau runway and by bombings of Kapoeta on 7 and 18 September. These incidents, when combined with the present split in the SPLM and the prospect of dry-season military campaigns in the coming month, clearly demonstrate the complexities involved. Already there are clear indications that preparations for hostilities are underway, particularly in and around Wau.

6. The 4 September results of the Juba population census indicate that the number of displaced persons was less than had been initially estimated. 87,357 registered displaced persons were recorded in the census, bringing the total Juba town population to 316,337. However, though the number of displaced persons was less than had been assumed, it is clear that the nutritional status of resident towns people in Juba is declining seriously.

7. The Government of Sudan has denied UN light aircraft based in Lokichokio permission to fly to Akon, Bor, Dagu Post, Kongor, Pakok and Yirol. This will significantly hamper on-going UNICEF immunization programmes, multi-agency assessment missions and urgently required assistance to returning Sudanese refugees.

8. To date, solutions are still being explored to address the problems of Sudanese unaccompanied minors who had left refugee camps in Ethiopia in mid-1991. Most of these unaccompanied minors are males between the ages of 6 and 14, 14,000 of whom had been

registered in Pochalla, Nasir and Pakok. Reports on unaccompanied minors from Nasir, for example, indicate high levels of malnutrition (60% moderate, 10% severe), and continued relief assistance for these youths remains essential. There is a general consensus amongst the international community that these minors must be reintegrated into their societies, wherever feasible and where the youths, themselves, wish to do so. Two meetings to arrange a strategy for dealing with unaccompanied minors were held at the UN OLS offices in Nairobi on 26 September and 4 October, attended by ICRC, UNHCR, WFP, USAID, SRRA and UNICEF representatives.

9. In northern Sudan, difficulties still persist in implementing relief programmes in Darfur. On 1 October, a meeting between donors and relevant United Nations agencies with the GOS Minister of Transport resulted in an agreement that the World Food Programme and SCF (UK) would collaborate on secondary transport in Darfur. An agreement of understanding would be finalised during early October. Nevertheless, the proposed collaboration between WFP and SCF (UK) will still have to contend with serious security concerns that have hampered relief in Darfur to date. The Governor of Darfur is committed to eradicating the source of these concerns, both banditry and tribal conflicts, but to date a very high proportion of the 86,000 displaced people gathered around the towns of Nyala, Zalingei, Wadi Salih, Ad Da'in, Geneina, Um Keddada, El Fasher, Kebkabia and Millet are there for reasons of insecurity.

10. The relocation of some 45,000 displaced persons from Khartoum camps of Kusha and El Izba to the Dar-es-Salaam site approximately 10 kms to the west of Suq Libya has been postponed until appropriate facilities and basic services are in place, including sanitation and water. The UN has been granted

observer status when the proposed relocation takes place.

AFFECTED POPULATION

DISPLACED AND DROUGHT-AFFECTED PEOPLE IN THE SUDAN BY REGION

11. The Sudan emergency relief operations are targeted towards an estimated 4,490,000

REGION /PROVINCE	Drought Affected	Displaced Persons	Total
NORTHERN	10,000	190,000	200,000
EASTERN	560,000	170,000	730,000
CENTRAL	410,000	340,000	750,000
KHARTOUM	0	800,000	800,000
KORDOFAN	1,310,000	160,000	1,470,000
DARFUR	1,640,000	326,000	1,966,000
UPPER NILE	190,000	650,000	840,000
EQUATORIA	120,000	450,000	570,000
BAHA-EL-GHAZAL	250,000	260,000	510,000
	4,490,000	3,346,000	7,836,000

drought-affected in the north and south and approximately 3,346,000 displaced as well as a further 260,000 returning Sudanese refugees and 750,000 refugees.

12. Over the past two months, consistent reports from the field indicate a rapidly deteriorating situation in most parts of Darfur state. Water sources for humans and animals remain scarce, medical coverage is scant and in most places non-existent, and little seed is available for next year's crop. While the results of an

SCF-UK/Oxfam nutritional survey completed at the beginning of October is awaited, recent reports from 15 village councils in the eastern part of El Geneina indicate famine conditions now appearing. Furthermore, malnutrition rates in areas such as Um Keddada, Mellit and El Fasher are reported to have reached as high as 30% weight-for-height. In addition to several hundreds of thousands of drought-affected who have remained in their villages, a further 86,000 are presently displaced in and around the towns of Nyala, Zalingei, Wadi Salih, Ed Da'in, El Geneina, Um Kadada, El Fashir, Kebkabiya and Millet. Of these, 47,000 are conflict-displaced from the south of the country.

13. Despite donors' food contributions, lack of available transport, poor or the complete lack of roads as well as security problems have resulted in only a small percentage of relief assistance being delivered to village councils. The Wali (Governor) of Darfur in July had launched a major campaign to deal with the tribal conflict and banditry that has over the past few months intensified insecurity, but the overall security situation remains fragile. Areas principally affected are Jebel, Tinga, Dabah Courah, Khashmour, Ayon Kwara, Sei, Al-Gou and Al-Galy.

14. In Northern Kordofan, over 1.2 million people still require relief assistance, and particular concentration still needs to be given to the Sodari and Bara areas. In Southern Kordofan, there also have been recent influxes of displaced people from the **Bentiu** area to **Kadugli**. These have been mostly women and children, and the LRCS and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society are presently programming assistance. Approximately 50,000 people are now displaced between Kadugli and Dilling in Southern Kordofan, according to figures provided by the Kordofan Drought Relief Operations Group. UNICEF reported that

amongst the 15,500 displaced currently in Abyei the malnutrition rate of under-fives is 24.4%.

15. Pockets of severe need remain, with such areas as **El Butana**, **Red Sea Hills** and **Kassala** still requiring rapid assistance. Throughout much of Kassala, near drought conditions prevail. In a recent Ministry of Health nutrition survey in the Red Sea Hills, over 26% of children surveyed were malnourished, including 5.2% severely malnourished. This is an improvement over similar surveys in November 1990, indicating 31% malnourished, 8% of which included severely malnourished. Despite this slight improvement, the situation in the Red Sea Hills remains alarming, particularly as evidenced by high levels of malnutrition (below 80% weight-for-height), reaching over 50% of children surveyed in the Red Sea Hills' Haya district.

16. In Central State, many hundreds of rural people are moving weekly into urban areas, principally **Kosti**, since the abrupt stoppage of the rains have left the prospect of any harvest very slim. Displaced camps in **Kosti**, despite considerable efforts by CONCERN and the Commission of the Displaced, lack resources, a situation made more complex by the recent commandeering of trucks.

17. In the south of the country, people displaced by conflict in both the eastern and western parts of Equatoria lack sufficient food; and further north in Junglei and Upper Nile state, flooded roads have made food aid deliveries almost impossible. The displaced in government towns in the south, including Juba and Wau, live a fragile hand-to-mouth existence, sustained for the most part by costly relief airlift operations.

18. UN agencies and non-governmental organisations are presently operating in parts

of western and most of eastern Equatoria as well as Junglei to assist approximately 1.8 million people. The vast majority of this population has very limited access to health facilities as well as food assistance.

19. Based upon a joint UNICEF-WFP mission beginning during the last week of September, at least 150,000 people in the Bor and Kongor area may require food assistance due to crop failure caused by flooding. This figure also includes 10,000 returnees who have come to the Bor area. The assessment team, which recently concluded its tour of Bor and eastern Equatoria, is completing its assessment of areas where flooding has not made access impossible.

FOOD AID

20. Of the estimated 1.145 million mts of emergency food aid needs for both north and south Sudan for 1991, as of 29 September, 661,451 mts have been pledged of which 78,866 mts is for southern Sudan.*

21. By 29 September of a total of 370,131 mts, 311,897 mts of food aid had been delivered

to 7 states in the north of Sudan, 20,163 mts to refugees, 4,276 mts for a special drought emergency programme (SUNDOS) and 33,795 mts deliveries made to the south via Kenya and Uganda.

22. Based upon WFP's December 1990 emergency food aid needs assessment mission, Darfur emergency food needs were assessed at 274,000 mts of food, including cereals, pulses and edible oil. This amount was reduced to 93,000 mts when donors concluded that transport and security difficulties would make it impossible to provide this amount. Hence, against a total of 93,000 mts, 65,604 mts have arrived in Port Sudan, of which 40,647 mts had been transported to the two primary hubs for Darfur, viz., Ondurman and El Obeid, and the remainder is stored in Port Sudan. 30,192 mts out of the 40,647 mts have already been delivered to SCF (UK), the main international NGO responsible for secondary transport, from hubs to village councils. SCF (UK) has distributed 18,341 mts at village council levels in Darfur. As of 22 September, 734 mts of UNIMIX provided by UNICEF, wheat, sorghum and millet seeds had been distributed to Habila, Geneina and Sileya.

23. Food distribution by the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (LRCS) and

* The total cereal import requirement is 1.6 million mts. 0.6 million mts will be covered by commercial imports but little of this will reach the severely drought-affected populations of north-western Sudan.

Emergency food aid deliveries to Northern Sudan

	Port Sudan	Primary Hub	Despatched From Primary Hub
Central	48575	35656	32689
Darfur	47982	30192	18341
Eastern	28835	15120	14865
Khartoum	14072	3173	908
Kordufan	162210	142233	112516
Northern	3102	1483	597
Upper Nile	4264	1910	774

the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in the Red Sea Hills is now reaching 500,000 beneficiaries. The distribution of 20,000 mts of wheat flour from the EEC and 5,000 mts of oil and beans should be completed by the end of December. Five LRCS/SRCS supplementary feeding centres continue to serve the needs of 5,000 members of vulnerable groups such as under-fives and lactating and pregnant mothers. Sudan Council of Churches has transferred 100 mts of wheat from its Khartoum stocks to deal with unmet needs in the Northern State.

24. 10,323 mts of emergency food aid was delivered by WFP in southern and northern Tokar in the Red Sea Hills, and UNICEF indicated that the decline in malnutrition was directly due to WFP's emergency food aid distribution.

25. By 16 September, 11,085 mts food had been transported to Juba in Equatoria. Included in this overall amount is 1,175 mts by WFP airlift and 732 mts by Sudan Emergency Operation Consortium (SEOC) airlift during the month of September. Over the month, Malakal has received 1,400 mts by barge from Kosti.

26. By the end of September, 33,795 mts of emergency food aid had been delivered to SPLM-held areas via Kenya and Uganda. 1000 mts of maize is presently being brought into western Equatoria by WFP convoy; and as at the beginning of October, 300 mts had been delivered to Maridi and 100 mts to Mundri. The remainder of the 1000 mts is still in transit, delayed due to bad road conditions. WFP stocks are being moved from Uganda to eastern Equatoria with a leased fleet arrangement. Over 100 mts of high energy biscuits and 40 mts of UNIMIX, supplied by UNICEF, are being supplied in supplementary feeding programmes in Bor, Kapoeta and Nasir as jointly

implemented NGO programmes.

LOGISTICS

27. The Government of Sudan, EEC, UK and US representatives in Khartoum have asked WFP to assume an active role in secondary transport in Darfur. In collaboration with SCF (UK), WFP has agreed in principle to take on part of the secondary transport responsibilities, and arrangements are to be finalised during the week of 7 October.

28. Commandeering of trucks by the government throughout the second half of September has affected overall transport of relief supplies not only from the Port of Sudan but also in the regions. The government's action has resulted in approximately a 40% loss in truck availability. Off-take from Port Sudan has dropped from an average of 2000 mts per day to 1590 mts per day; and despite the fact that the 30-day food delivery pipeline stands nearly at 70,000 mts, up from the previous 40,000 mts 30-day outlook, shortages are now being reported in all regions. The effect of commandeering is further compounded by registration difficulties new transporters face. Even in Kosti, where previous arrangements have worked well, CONCERN has been without stocks for 2 weeks.

29. Six major truck transporters are being contracted by WFP for primary transport. They receive half their payment in foreign currency to enable purchase of spare parts and new trucks.

30. Though rail transport has proved consistently unreliable to other routes in northern Sudan, the link between Port Sudan and Khartoum has reportedly worked satisfactorily. WFP is presently proposing to transport 10,000 mts by rail from Port Sudan to Khartoum.

31. Airlift operations from Khartoum continued to Darfur in the north and Juba in the south. Secondary transportation problems in Darfur had made an airlift operation essential, and WFP is presently trying to airlift 3000 mts of emergency food aid to Darfur (2,000 mts to El Geneina, 1,000 mts to El Fasher) for an estimated cost of US\$2,395,000. The US has provided US\$1 million and the UK is considering a similar amount. As of 30 September, a chartered Antonov-12 has airlifted 1164 mts, 790 mts during the month of September. Proposals have also been formulated for airdropping over extremely remote areas of Darfur, and GOS approval is now awaited. WFP's IL-76 returned to Khartoum after a routine maintenance trip to the USSR, and recommenced activities on 19 September by transporting the remaining of US sorghum to Juba. A UNICEF chartered flight delivered 8 mts of medicines, quantities of aircraft and diesel fuel as well as 6 mts of UNIMIX to Juba on 27 September. From Nairobi and Lokichokio, air transport operations are continuing to Juba and other areas in southern Sudan. WFP airdropped 200 mts to Pakok and ICRC is airdropping to Pacholla [See: Returnees, paragraph 73], while LWF is continuing airlifts to Juba.

32. A Dutch-funded airlift operation transported 611 mts to Wau in Bahr-el-Ghazal by the middle of September. However, following the Wau incident, when an ICRC C-130 aircraft struck a land mine attempting take-off, airlift operations to Wau have been temporarily suspended. In the meantime, the GOS has been requested by the UN Special Coordinator to take special precautions at all government airstrips south of Malakal, including radio contact between the aircraft and the airport 30 minutes prior to landing and a security check of the full length of the runway while the aircraft remains overhead.

33. During September, WFP delivered 1,400 mts by barge to Malakal. WFP's barge,

"El Mugran", arrived in Nasir on 11 September and unloaded 600 mts of US sorghum. "El Mugran" returned to Malakal on 14 September, to load 400 mts US sorghum earmarked for Nasir, where at the end of September it still is awaiting security clearance. The "Biarritz" has returned to Kosti having delivered 1,400 mts of cereals to Malakal, (400 mts for Nasir and 1,000 mts for Malakal). The "Biarritz" is in Kosti waiting to load 2,000 mts of Canadian sorghum for Malakal/Nasir.

34. The ICRC have distributed 21 mts of maize seeds to 2,000 families to encourage cultivation in plots provided by the government in Malakal. UNICEF has distributed 600 kg of vegetable seeds to support the food production programme.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

35. The provision of medical supplies by UNICEF, WHO and NGOs is continuing throughout many parts of Sudan. More than 10 mts of essential drugs have been distributed to Khartoum, Kordofan, Red Sea Hills and Bahr El Ghazal. These included 200 PHC (primary health care) unit kits for Khartoum and Kordofan, 4 supplementary essential drug kits for Red Sea Hills and 1 for Raja (Bahr El Ghazal) primary health centres. Additionally nearly 2 mts of assorted essential drugs, including 127,000 sachets of ORS (oral rehydration salts) were sent to Khartoum, Kassala, El Duem, El Obeid and En Nahud. In addition, chloroquine tablets to combat malaria and essential drug kits have been despatched to Ed Dueim, Raja and Renk.

36. A recent Ministry Of Health (MOH)/UNICEF nutrition survey in North Darfur indicated that over 20% of children under five were malnourished with 3.4% severely malnourished. To address the situation, 313 mts of UNIMIX, sufficient for 34,000

malnourished children for three months, have so far been despatched for distribution by SCF (UK) operating in North Darfur. Transport problems have prevented larger quantities of UNIMIX from reaching Darfur, but a further 200 mts will have arrived by early October.

37. The second round of nutritional surveys are underway in four Kordofan provinces. In El Obeid, the SRC and the Ministry of Health are operating 4 centres in town with a daily attendance of 1,020 children. In Bara, CARE is running 5 centres, catering to 5,733 children. In Sodari, CARE is also operating 17 centres with 5,531 children attending. In Southern Kordofan the SRC and the MOH manage 4 centres, 2 in Dilling and 2 in Kadugli catering for 2,100 children. In support of family food security emergency intervention, 15 vegetable gardens adjacent to handpumps in Kordofan have been cultivated. The expectation is that 105 families will benefit.

38. The MOH and NGOs have established 30 feeding centres in Red Sea Hills benefitting some 4,000 children. In addition the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies operate 2 feeding centres in Derudeib, benefitting 2,800 children and 830 pregnant and lactating mothers.

39. The results of a nutrition survey completed by the MOH in July 1991 in 27 settlements around Greater Khartoum indicated a significant deterioration in nutritional status in 14 of those settlements. Since the beginning of nutritional surveillance in November 1990 the malnutrition rate has risen from 16% to almost 18% in August 1991. The SRC with UNICEF's support is planning to open 17 feeding centres in the area. Nine centres are currently operational with a daily attendance of some 2,000 children. With regard to improved food security, 2 vegetable farms managed by 74 women in Dar-Es-Salaam displaced persons

camp in Khartoum have been supported by UNICEF and the Government of The Netherlands. These farms are expected to produce tomatoes, okras and cucumbers.

40. An immunization campaign started in September in Malakal, with 1,978 under one year of age receiving DPT vaccinations and oral polio vaccines. About 1,450 children have also received measles vaccinations. Full coverage with BCG, DPT, OPV and measles vaccines will be provided to all 2,345 children in Malakal by the end of November, 1991. An oral rehydration therapy centre is presently operational in each of the 3 zones of Malakal. Daily attendance at each of these centres is around 50 children. The centres are run by the MOH, assisted by the Sudanese Red Crescent.

41. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, 3 new primary health centres have started in Wau. A new feeding centre has also been established in the paediatric unit at the hospital. Over 43 mts of UNICEF supplies, including UNIMIX, essential drugs, diesel fuel and plastic sheeting, had been airlifted from El Obeid to Wau in August.

42. Following the September population census in Juba, it is estimated that there are 12,670 children under one-year old currently there. Based on these figures, 80% had been vaccinated by the end of August. However, the poor nutritional levels require that coverage increase, especially against measles. UNICEF's 27 September airlift to Juba contained essential drugs and 6 mts of UNIMIX that can begin to address these serious problems.

43. UNICEF reports 15,500 displaced people currently in Abyei and the malnutrition rate of under-fives is 24.4%. Attendance at the NGO-run feeding centres is low and regular house-to-house visits and distribution of a pre-

mix has started. The LRCS and UNICEF are undertaking a mission to improve health services, maintain water supply and revive immunization coverage.

44. Rural population access to health services was virtually non-existent in southern Sudan before UNICEF's initiative in 1989. Emphasis remains on the training of indigenous EPI (expanded programme of immunization) teams in conjunction with NGOs, working in the region, to provide essential drugs and ensure water supplies. Immunization for the whole area is now in an accelerated phase, with improvement of management systems in process and strengthened through selection by the SRRA of EPI mid-level management training candidates from 12 locations in SRRA areas. In August, 6,897 women and children from Kopoeta, Leer, Nasir, Nimole, Pochalla and Torit were immunized.

45. In conjunction with Norwegian Church Aid, training has been given to traditional birth attendants, community health workers, and mid-level health managers in Kapoeta, Torit and Bor. EPI out-reach and training in Magose is being handled in collaboration with the International Rescue Committee (IRC). Seven new emergency clinics have been established in Nassir and 3 in Pakok. Two new clinics in Goiku and Tierkodi established by the ICRC are being supplied by UNICEF. In accessible areas primary health units service 500 to 800 people per month while in more remote areas the figure exceeds 1,600. Achievements since July include an increase of indigenous EPI teams from 7 to 23, EPI activities have expanded from 5 to 14 sites with the installation of a solar powered cold chain system and the training of 12 indigenous mid-level managers. A central drug store has been established to provide essential medical supplies for the Sobat River basin covering both reception and resettlement villages.

46. Livestock immunization, initially conducted by the ICRC, is now implemented by the SRRA. UNICEF helps coordinate and provides inputs to the programme which has so far vaccinated over 2 million head of cattle. These programmes are linked with programmes to encourage families to bring children for immunization programmes.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

47. Since the beginning of September, 17 boreholes were drilled and 24 handpumps installed in Dar-Es-Salaam displaced settlement, North Khartoum. This makes a total of 255 boreholes drilled and 244 handpumps installed since February, serving over 73,000 people, in Jebel Awlia and Dar-Es-Salaam displaced camps. Drilling is still continuing with combined crews of UNICEF, ADRA and Islamic Drilling company.

48. During August, 1991 a total of 156 boreholes were drilled in Kordofan of which 121 yielded water. About 130 handpumps were installed serving 32,500 people. Some 265 VIP latrines were constructed of which eight are located in schools. Twenty-two hand-pump mechanics were trained to maintain the equipment. A joint UNICEF and CARE sanitation programme is going on in El Tina village in Kordofan where 21 latrines have been built.

49. The Sudanese Red Crescent, supported by the National Rural Water Cooperation and UNICEF, started distributing potable water in Sinkat in the Red Sea Hills during mid-August. In the first 10 days, 110,000 litres, sufficient for 10,000 persons per day, was supplied to the displaced living in and around Sinkat. To facilitate this distribution, two 5,000 litre bladder tanks have been erected in Sinkat and 2

more were installed at Hallayeb by the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. One borehole has been drilled in Derudeib. In Tokar 2 open wells were completed apart from the repair of some handpumps.

50. The sinking of wells and supplies of handpumps is underway in all areas of returnee resettlements; re-servicing of old sites has also started. The programme is still far from adequate and recent heavy rains are constraining its expansion. The focus of the water and sanitation programme has been to install latrines, handpumps and establish flood prevention and catchment sites both for the refugee and returnee reception centres as well as in the resettlement villages returnees disburse to. Water programmes are being implemented in the following areas in conjunction with NGOs: Kaju-Kaji, Nasir, Akobo, and other parts of eastern Equatoria. Recent heavy rains and flooding has hampered much of the water projects in August and September. However plans for expansion of the programme are underway specifically for Akobo, Pakok and Pochalla where returnee caseloads are increasing.

RELIEF AND SHELTER ITEMS

51. UNICEF assistance to southern areas and the returnee population from Ethiopia continued with the provision of relief and shelter items, blankets, and plastic sheeting. Major interventions include preventive health care, supplementary feeding for the most vulnerable children and women, provision of clean water, and the construction of latrines.

EDUCATION

52. School materials for approximately 80,000 children have been supplied by UNICEF through NGOs in Akon, Yirol and major locations in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria. All schools in this area have

been reopened and, in conjunction with NGOs, supplies to schools are being maintained and refresher training for teachers organized. In September, UNICEF provided 33 mts of educational supplies for schools in the south.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS

53. Crop prospects have become bleak in North Darfur and Northern Kordofan. Though crop prospects have deteriorated in the north, countrywide production is anticipated to be an improvement on last year's extremely poor harvest. Total cropped area is estimated to have increased by one-quarter in response to high grain prices. The irrigated sector, representing about 20% of total cereal production, is expecting a good output while the mechanized sector is anticipated to improve on last year, though production is likely to remain below average. For the traditional rainfed sector, which provides approximately 25% of food crop production, widespread seed shortages, insecurity, and unfavourable rainfall distribution will prevent more than a marginal improvement from last year's exceptionally poor output.

54. An FAO GIEWS mission has just made a preliminary evaluation of current crops and a follow-up mission in November will fully review the outcome of the 1991 harvest.

55. Though abundant rainfall was received in all cropping areas during August, crops in all sectors were established late and inadequate rains in September have resulted in water stress in northern areas. In North Darfur and North Kordofan rains will now be too late for much of the crop. Unless above-normal rains are received in the remainder of the season, cereal production is also threatened in rainfed areas of Central and Eastern States.

56. Neither pests nor disease are seriously affecting the harvest outlook. There are uncon-

firmed reports of a desert locust swarm in Kordofan, while Darfur - notably in Kebkabiya in the north - is likely to have some infestations of locusts and grasshoppers. Quelea birds could cause localized crop losses in South Darfur.

57. Seed shortages have hit the traditional rainfed sector especially hard. This has reduced the potential area planted in South Darfur and Kordofan and also cultivation by displaced populations in Central and Eastern states and in many areas of southern Sudan.

58. Nevertheless, seeds distribution reached some 365,000 households. The UNDP/CARE seeds and tools programme for the displaced delivered seeds to 12,000 families in Wau, 15,100 families in northern White Nile and 7,000 families in Gabrat El Sheikh in Kordofan. ICRC distributed seeds to 50,000 families in Wau, Juba and Malakal. CARE and SCF (US) distributed 1,050 tons of USAID and WFP seeds in North Kordofan to 200,000 families. SCF(UK) has delivered over 600 mts of USAID and ODA seeds in Darfur to 50,000 families. CONCERN has distributed seeds to 40,000 families in White Nile. Despite these efforts, seed deliveries were often made after the optimum planting date. 20 tons of vegetable seeds and 7 mts of animal vaccines for free distribution to vulnerable groups of farmers were donated by The Netherlands through FAO and in early August by the Ministry of Agriculture.

59. For irrigated and mechanized sectors, shortage of cash and significant increases in costs will limit farmers' ability to pay for labourers. Delays in the distribution of lubricants are a particular cause for concern, while the shortage of spare parts is also hampering field operations. Available fertilizer only met one-third of the requirements, with about 37,000 tons distributed in the recurrent season.

60. Mechanized rainfed sector (half national foodcrop production). The cultivated area is reported to have increased by around 16% but much planting was late. For optimum yield, planting should normally occur by end of July; by early August, only about half of the area was sown in Gedaref (the largest mechanized area) due to poor rains, while in Ed Damazine - where rains were excellent - only one-third was planted by the end of July. Other mechanized areas were similarly delayed. Yields are likely to be substantially reduced for the late-planted crops.

61. Traditional rainfed sector. Seed shortages have limited the area planted and despite a generally favourable onset of the rainy season, the planted area is somewhat smaller than last year and below average.

62. In **North Darfur**, rains were very late but allowed extensive planting; rains were poor in September and immature crops have been subject to severe water stress. Only the crops planted in "wadis" (possibly one quarter of cropped area) may still give reasonable yields from stored soil moisture. Livestock numbers have been reduced by more than one-third, following two years of drought. In South Darfur, weather conditions have been favourable and reasonable yields are anticipated; June-planted crops are now being harvested. However, shortages of seeds and widespread insecurity restricted planting to somewhat less than the normal cropped area. Flooding during August in parts of Darfur caused localized crop losses.

63. In **North Kordofan**, planting in Um Ruwaba was more than a month late with seeds shortages reducing cultivated area considerably. As rains were insufficient in September, low yields and widespread crop failure are expected. Pasture development has been poor, even in areas of good rainfall, and livestock deaths continue. In En-Nahud, planting

occurred at the normal time. Rains were very late in Bara and though planting continued through mid-August, cultivation was limited and it is unlikely that many of the crops will reach maturity. In predominantly pastoral areas around Sodari, grazing conditions were good by late August. In South Kordofan, rains were excessive in August, causing localized flooding, but since then have been inadequate; the outlook is for a harvest probably worse than in 1990.

64. In **Equatoria**, an estimated 4-6,000 hectares have been planted around Juba by residents and displaced persons. This will not produce enough for local requirements, but is a marked improvement on recent years. Elsewhere, there are indications of good crops. Kapoeta district has received good rainfall and reportedly large areas have been cultivated; the first sorghum crop is being gathered. In Junglei, rains were excessive in the north and some crops were destroyed. However, good yields of sorghum and groundnuts are reported from the south. Around Akobo and also in Nasir, Upper Nile, returnees and local residents are reportedly cultivating large areas, though lack of seeds remains a serious constraint. In Bar El Ghazal, heavy rains and consequent flooding will destroy crops and prevent rice cultivation. Flooding caused localized crop damage also in the Blue Nile and Upper Nile, but overall crop condition is believed to be average.

65. Irrigated sector. The Government sharply increased the target area to be sown this year, and all schemes are judged to have reached their quotas. The area of sorghum - the major irrigated foodcrop - has increased by more than 33% percent to over 500,000 hectares; with water supplies sufficient, record irrigated sorghum production is expected. During August, some 25 villages of the irrigated scheme in El Gezira were flooded; however,

crop losses were not serious and only a 15% reduction is estimated in these flood-affected areas. The Blue Nile river has since returned to safe levels.

66. Grain prices remain extremely high, in some areas 10 times the level of September 1990. Price decreases have occurred in response to delivery of relief food and imported commercial grain. Market prices, for example, in Geneina and Juba have dropped by 52% and 42%, respectively, since the initiation of WFP airlifts. However, in most of Darfur little relief or commercial grain has arrived and sorghum prices increased between 50-70% between June and July, and are now 60% higher than sorghum prices elsewhere in north Sudan. Livestock prices - with the exception of cattle - are generally increasing, following the normal seasonal trend. It is likely that the increases reflect better pastures in some parts and fewer distress sales following relief food distribution.

67. Though donations of cereal seed covered the amount requested by UN agencies and NGOs in March 1991, for emergency distribution only 60% of the vegetable seed needs have been covered. As vegetables can be grown under irrigation and close to houses, they make an important supplement to the diet. There are also outstanding needs for handtools; a further 36,000 pieces (hoes and machetes) are required.

68. With the livestock condition weakened by drought conditions, continued and accelerated interventions are required to contain epidemics. Trypanosomiasis and pleuropneumonia virtually wiped out the cattle population in the Eastern State, and in Malakal 70% of animals were diseased, most commonly by rinderpest and haemorrhagic septicemia. Vaccination programmes are ongoing but more equipment is urgently needed.

REFUGEES AND RETURNING SUDANESE REFUGEES

69. Sudan is host to an estimated 750,000 Ethiopian refugees, of whom some 420,000 are assisted by UNHCR. At present, the most pressing situation relates to the repatriation of the Ethiopian refugees from Kassala, most of whom are former servicemen. The first airlift operation involving 3,623 persons was completed in early August, and the second phase involving some 5,000 ex-servicemen was completed on by the beginning of October. For the majority of Ethiopian refugees, mainly from Eritrea and Tigray, recent developments in Ethiopia have opened the way to a major repatriation programme. An initial assessment undertaken by UNHCR in July/August 1991 confirmed that an overwhelming majority of refugees wish to repatriate and that authorities on both sides fully support the proposed programme to return 250,000 Eritreans over a 2 year period, beginning 1 December.

70. At the conclusion of negotiations in Addis Ababa between the Government of Ethiopia, the UN and the donor group on 21 September, a package of assistance for demobilized military personnel, including those who had taken refuge in Kassala, was agreed. This agreement paved the way for the resumption of the Kassala airlift on 24 September, with three flights daily each carrying approximately 175 returnees. Upon arrival, this second tranche of returnees is taken over by the ICRC for onward transportation to their home areas. With the completion of the second phase of the airlift, almost 45,000 ex-military and their relatives will remain to be repatriated to locations in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

71. Health conditions in Abugamul/Fau/Hanan camps sheltering Kassala groups of ex-military and small numbers of families continue to cause concern but generally show overall improvement. Deteriorating health

conditions were reported in August due to heavy rains and the consequent outbreak of malaria, and to the fact that refugees have no access to food other than limited rations. The mortality rate which had risen to over 2 in 10,000 a day in mid-August has now been gradually brought under control.

72. In Southern Sudan, an estimated 260,000 Sudanese refugees, formerly in camps in western Ethiopia have since the end of May created a major emergency in areas around Nasir, Akobo, Pochalla, Pakok, and Waat. The arrangements organised by the United Nations, which led to combined airdrop and barge operations, have already been described in this report [See: paragraph 2].

73. In addition to the joint UNICEF/WFP/UNHCR operations, ICRC is assisting an estimated 100,000 persons in the Pochalla area. Several NGOs are also involved in the relief operation for returnees, including AICF and IRC. Despite recent improvements, attributable to increased relief deliveries and the initiation of supplementary feeding programmes, all field reports indicate that the situation remains extremely worrying and that a more permanent solution has to be found. However, this might not be possible before the rainy season comes to an end. Nutrition surveys make very clear that, even in those areas where food can be provided, lack of beans and oil result in an inadequate food basket, and a more balanced diet will have to be given to check the rise in malnutrition.

74. The nutritional status of children in 3 major distribution centres near Nasir is rapidly deteriorating. 33 deaths were recorded in one supplementary feeding centre during the week of 23 September which is a higher death toll than in the entire month. Malnutrition rates in the unaccompanied minors' camps are high: 60% moderate; 10% severely malnourished.

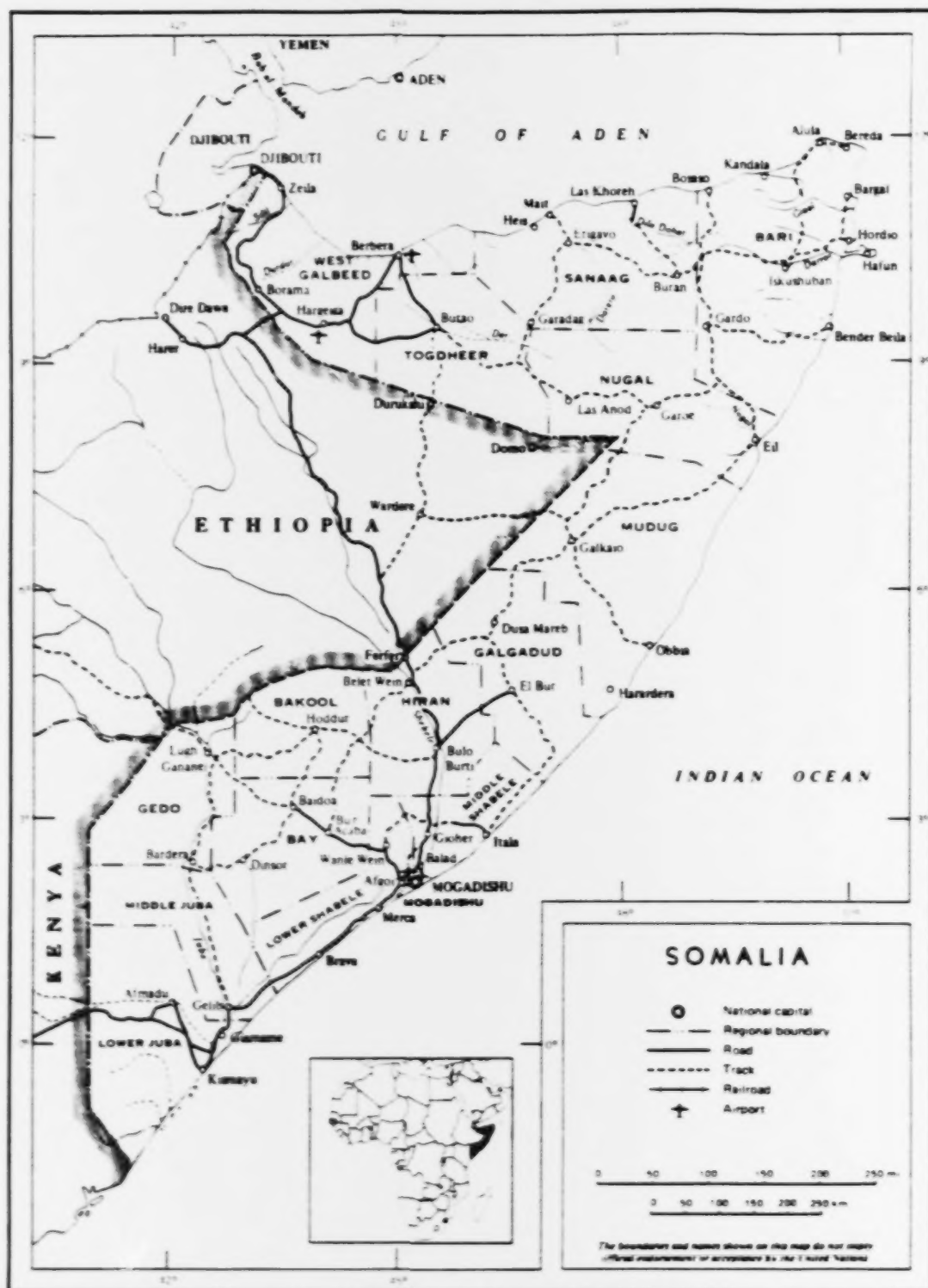
As of 30 September, food stocks in Nasir were reported to be 198 mts. With a daily distribution rate of 15 mts, food stocks will only last up to 11 October.

75. UNHCR has assigned three international staff in Nasir. It has also provided 50,000 blankets, 500 rolls of plastic sheeting, 10 rubber boats with engines and radio equipment. In addition to this assistance which will continue, should a cross-border operation from Ethiopia to reach these returnees become possible, UNHCR will contribute to the logistics needs within Ethiopia. To that effect, re-positioning of food and basic relief items has already been completed in Gambella.

76. More than 9,900 persons have been registered in Pakok, of whom 5,650 are with family groups, 2,200 are male unaccompanied minors, 330 female unaccompanied minors, and 300 persons have been registered as disabled.

77. Major interventions are still needed to

airlift more food to Nasir and other inaccessible areas to which returnees have come. In addition, over 90 mts of seeds, tools, fishing lines and hooks are needed in order to help the reintegration of people in the area and move quickly towards self-sufficiency. At the same time, in order to revitalize the local barter and exchange system people need to be provided with essential commodities they can use to help to establish themselves once they have returned home. GOS restrictions on UN light aircraft will limit the capacity of UNICEF and others to deliver urgently required non-food and supplementary food items. The food security programme target is to achieve rapid reintegration of returnees and boost food self sufficiency of local families by providing maize and sorghum seed and by encouraging preservation of local seed through swap and exchange. It is estimated that the combined yield of imported and local seed will be in the region of 13,500 mts of food, thus reducing costs of making food available and avoiding dependency.



MAP NO. 1405 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1991

Somalia

The past three years of civil war have left Somalia in ruins. In many parts of the country even essentials such as water, shelter and medical attention, are no longer available. Instability which had disrupted the entire country through much of July and August now seems to have lessened, and all indications from the Somali National Movement, which controls the north, suggest that relief operations can be conducted there without hindrance. In Mogadishu, after intense fighting between various factions, a degree of calm has been restored during the last week of September.

There are clear signs that emergency relief and rehabilitation operations can and should now be undertaken in the north; however, few opportunities exist in central and southern parts of the country, where instability still poses many problems for implementing the level of emergency relief and rehabilitative activities required. The extent of assistance needed nation-wide poses a daunting task. Over 2 million people are reportedly displaced, and at least half of Somalia's 7.1 million people have been directly affected by the conflict. Hundreds of thousands of mines planted in the area of Hargeisa hinder transport of relief goods and commercial supplies. They pose a real threat to local inhabitants and are a major barrier for repatriation programmes from Ethiopia.

Agricultural potential in the north and the south has been crippled by the civil war. There

are virtually no veterinary services for livestock, which is the largest sector of Somalia's economy.

The grim food situation, when combined with the virtual destitution of a vast proportion of the Somali peoples, makes relief assistance an urgent requirement. Hence, while monetisation programmes are contemplated for the north, it is of paramount importance that relief food be made available now.

The entire health infrastructure of the country is in need of rehabilitation, repair and in most cases reconstruction. Little is known about the real extent of malnutrition and frequency of disease amongst the population that have been beyond the reach of medical services due to dislocation and conflict. It is clear is that the health system must be reactivated and that medical supplies to address these needs as well as those caused by firearms and mine explosion are urgently needed to be pre-positioned throughout the country. In addition, water supplies to both urban and rural areas have been severely disrupted, destroyed and looted, thus increasing the risk of disease through contaminated supplies. A major overhaul of the country's water and sanitation facilities is therefore of the utmost expediency.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

1. During the third week of September, the President of the Interim Government of

Somalia, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, and General Aided, General Secretary of the United Somali Congress (USC), received the "17 points" compiled by a committee of elders, ulumas and intellectuals from various sectors of the USC to explain the causes of the serious clashes which occurred in Mogadishu between 5-8 September. Amongst the Committee's recommendations was a call to legalise the agreements between President Ali Mahdi and General Aided made on 5-6 August regarding the Djibouti Conference Accord. That Accord stressed, *inter alia*, that the Presidency of Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed had been confirmed, the USC remains responsible for the creation of an army until a national army is formed, both the President of the Interim government and the USC Chairman together make contact with the Somali National Movement, and use all means to ensure the unity of the Somali people. Within this context, there were reports at the end of September that attempts are being made to collect the arms presently carried by various factions throughout Mogadishu, an essential but extremely sensitive issue if peace is to be restored within the city. The names of the 36 members of a newly formed cabinet under the premiership of Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib have also been announced.

2. These most recent developments contrast with the instability in Mogadishu through most of September, when harassment, killings and looting led to a reported 2,000 dead or injured. Representation of the international community in the south, as elsewhere in Somalia, is very limited. After attacks on UN officials during the first week of September in Mogadishu, UN staff were recalled to Nairobi for consultations, but their return is presently under consideration. In the meantime, assistance is being provided through 8 non-governmental organisations and the ICRC, in total 31 expatriate representatives, in Mogadishu, Kismayo and along the Kenya border.

3. The relative calm in the north has already begun to attract substantial assistance from the international community. A joint World Bank, IMF and UNICEF mission to northern Somalia in mid-September verified that the security situation was good and that urgently needed emergency relief and rehabilitation could begin to be delivered in earnest. To date, UNDP has provided funds for the rehabilitation of four schools and intends to determine how best to assist the rebuilding of the administrative structure in the north. UNDRO will be using its resources to provide equipment, transport and logistics for emergency relief supplies. UNICEF which has been working in the region for several months through its association with NGOs and its support-unit in Djibouti will increase its activities in the water and sanitation sector (restoration of water-yards, boreholes and wells) as well as expand its immunization activities and the provision of medical supplies for MCH centres in 7 locations. Food requirements, however, remain a priority in several parts of the region. It is hoped that the implementation of relief and rehabilitation programmes in the north will act as an incentive to the opposing factions in the central and southern regions of the country to bring about conditions permitting a similar "reprise" of such activities in the areas they control.

4. UNHCR, which since July has covered northern Somalia on a daily basis with a chartered aircraft, reopened its office in Hargeisa on 25 August. This office is shared with other agencies, including WFP. A detailed plan of operation was finalized in early August, and implementation arrangements are being worked out. In addition, UNHCR has provided inputs in the health and water sectors as well as logistical support for the de-mining project (see: *Refugees*, para 46). The most urgent need, however, is food. WFP has an international office in Berbera and in early

October will establish an office in Hargeisa.

5. In discussions between UNSCERO representatives and a senior-level delegation from northern Somalia on 27 September in Nairobi, the senior official responsible for finance in northern Somalia stated that, while rifts within the USC made talks between the USC and the SNM very difficult, the USC had at least agreed to send a delegation to the north to explore ways to reach a common understanding. The anticipated voluntary repatriation of an estimated 430,000 Somali refugees from Ethiopia should see many farmers returning to their lands. While programmes to facilitate repatriation are underway, there are practical impediments to these programmes. One major problem is the mines that have been planted in and around Hargeisa which pose a serious threat to the local population as well as returnees, resulting in daily casualties. While it has been clearly recognised that major assistance to support de-mining activities is needed, and a training programme is underway to build a local de-mining capability, further funding for a programme to remove the estimated half million mines is still to be secured.

6. Both in northern and southern Somalia, local administrative structures through which relief aid was channelled have been largely

destroyed. This poses severe constraints on the implementation and monitoring of UN programmes. While institutions need to be gradually rebuilt, reliance on NGO implementation is essential until this process can effectively take shape. The significant NGO presence in Somalia depicts a very positive trend which, in terms of expanded implementation capacity, needs to be further encouraged through contractual arrangements with UN agencies or contributions made by the latter to NGO activities. This is, to a large extent, already taking place.

AFFECTED POPULATION

7. The number of displaced and conflict-affected peoples continues to increase principally due to inter-clan fighting. The impact of food shortages coupled with difficulties in delivery due to security constraints have resulted in the secondary displacement of affected populations. At most markets some food is available but prices are exorbitant and beyond the reach of a large section of the population. Marketing infrastructure has been destroyed and traders have not yet re-established activities to pre-conflict levels. However, some commercial imports have been received in both Mogadishu and Berbera; receipts are estimated to be 5,000 mts in former and 2,500 in the latter.

TABLE 1
NUMBER OF AFFECTED PEOPLE IN SOMALIA

SOMALIA	People affected by food shortages	Displaced people	Returnees	Refugees	Total Affected
Total Number of People	2,500,000	2,000,000	100,000*	**	4,600,000

* Rough estimate as population not registered.

** Numbers still subject to further assessment.

8. It is estimated that 4.5 million Somalis are affected by the civil war. In large part, due to inter-clan fighting, about 2 million are displaced and re-established in areas where their clans are present in large numbers. One million are affected in the central region where civil war continues in and around Galkayo and Garowe; 770,000 are affected in the northern regions, and an additional 230,000 in the southern regions. It is also estimated by UNHCR that some 100,000 among the Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia might already have returned to northern Somalia. Recent fighting in Mogadishu has led to displacement of between 5,000 and 10,000 people to outlying areas up to Merka. The number of conflict-displaced people who fled from Baidoa during the last week of September remains unknown.

9. High levels of malnutrition are reported among the displaced in the vicinity of Berbera town and in Boroma in northern Somalia. A UNDP mission that visited the north in September estimated that approximately 5,000 destitute women and children are now living at Jamaliye near Berbera. They are said to be the dependents left behind by the soldiers of Siad Barre. In Burao, at Sekbehti Camp, there are 15,960 living in squatter settlements and reported to be in dire need of assistance. This population includes returnees, displaced persons from the south, drought affected pastoralists and residents from Burao town itself.

10. At least 50,000 displaced people from various parts of Somalia are returning to areas around Las Anod, approximately 400 kms southwest of Berbera. Many of these displaced had fled Mogadishu to Liboi in the far south, and returned via Ethiopia. A 17 September report from a UN official visiting Las Anod said that the influx of returnees was continuing at approximately 1,000 per day.

11. An August ICRC nutritional survey in central and southern Somalia indicated severe incidence of malnutrition. In the north, similar levels of malnutrition and related diseases have been identified in many areas including large urban centres such as Burao and Berbera. While food is needed urgently, distribution continues to depend upon local security situations. To date, such constraints, have led WFP to target its assistance upon vulnerable group feeding programmes and small scale food for work projects. These have been provided through NGOs and other organizations, such as CARE and the ICRC.

12. A needs assessment mission by the Inter-NGO Committee for Somalia (INCS) is presently in northern Somalia, and an emergency nutritional survey by SCF(UK) is soon to begin.

FOOD AID

13. As of 1 October, against provisionally estimated needs of 120,000 mts of emergency food aid, 14,500 mts have already been delivered to Mogadishu and a further 10,200 mts have been firmly committed. Whereas the emergency food needs require further in-depth assessment, the provisional unmet needs up to end 1991 stand at approximately 95,000 mts. This figure excludes refugee and returnee requirements discussed in paragraph 46, below. Pledges for food and related transport costs toward the estimated need are required to ensure immediate availability of food as soon as distribution can be organized. Given the present constraints and the lack of local implementation capacity, it is considered that this total quantity cannot be absorbed within 1991, but remaining stocks and pledges at the end of the year can however be used for 1992 emergency programmes. It is clear that the need for

emergency food in 1992 will continue. It is essential, therefore, that immediate attention be given to deliver these amounts as soon as possible.

14. In addition to direct food aid programmes, food availability should also be increased through the marketing system in both the northern and central regions of the country. Plans for the monetization of specific quantities of food aid are presently under review, but provision of relief food should not be delayed before monetisation programmes are underway.

15. WFP shipped 12,690 mts of food commodities in early September to Mogadishu as follows: wheat flour 7,100 mts, lentils 2,370 mts, sorghum 2,740 mts, enriched skim milk 480 mts. These commodities are now in stock at the port of Mogadishu and security guards are in place. CARE will distribute these items in close cooperation with the Government, port authorities, local NGOs, and the traditional elders. A relief committee being formed in Mogadishu will work with CARE to establish a beneficiary list of people in the city's 1,200 neighbourhoods. During the last week of September CARE started distribution of the first 500 mts of food to people identified as in need by the ICRC and to whom the ICRC is distributing 100 mts of seeds.

16. CARE plans to distribute 40,000 mts of food including wheat, flour, sorghum, lentils, vegetable oil and milk powder to 300,000 people over the next six months. SCF(UK) is providing therapeutic and supplementary feeding to about 5,000 vulnerable children and women through 10 hospitals/MCH centres in Mogadishu. WFP has supplied 1,800 mts of rice to ICRC for distribution: 600 mts each to the north, Kismayo and Mogadishu areas. ICRC has completed distributions in Kismayo and Mogadishu. Distribution has also started in the north with 100 mts of the 600 mts allo-

cation currently distributed.

17. Food distribution in northern Somalia earmarked for returnees from Ethiopia is also presently underway. (See paragraph 46). WFP has 250 mts of enriched milk in stock at Djibouti and has placed this at the disposal of NGOs operating in the North. CARE, is planning a small free distribution programme and a larger monetization programme for the north, and has 600 mts of relief food in stock at Djibouti. The Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates is providing relief items including emergency survival commodities which are expected to arrive shortly in Somalia to be distributed in both the north and the south by the Somalia Red Crescent Society and the ICRC.

LOGISTICS

18. Food and relief items for northern Somalia are delivered mainly through the port of Berbera. Other ports in the north are Zeila serving the Boroma area and Mait serving Erigavo. The latter two ports, however, can handle only "dhow" (small sailing craft) traffic. Mogadishu is the main port for central Somalia, while Kismayo port serves the southern regions.

19. The port of Berbera was not significantly damaged during fighting and the basic physical structure remains essentially intact. However, the port suffers from poor administration and inadequate handling equipment. Official estimates suggest a discharge rate of 1,000 mts per day; a more realistic figure would be 500 mts per day or a maximum monthly throughput of 15,000 mts per month. This lower estimate could improve with more effective port management and repair of port handling equipment.

20. Mogadishu Port: Equipment required:

10 shunting tractors (15-20 h.p.), 20 tarpaulins (20 m x 20 m), 2000 wooden pallets (1 m x 1.5 m), portable light clusters and cable for night-time work. Spare parts required to repair the port generator. The Mogadishu port authorities estimate an average discharge rate of up to 1,200 mts per day. 900 mts per day is more realistic, resulting in a monthly capacity of over 25,000 mts. Port handling equipment, however, has suffered heavy losses. Many mobile cranes, forklifts, and all the port's tractors have been stolen. The port does not have electricity since a generator was also stolen, and the port's cable lines to the town power grid were removed.

21. Storage facilities at Berbera and Mogadishu ports: In Berbera there are three storage structures in the Food Aid Department complex with an estimated capacity of 5,000 mts each. Looting of electrical connections, fixtures, and cargo handling equipment have impaired their effectiveness. In view of the fragile security situation inside Mogadishu, 10,000 mts of additional storage capacity should be created in the port which has adequate security. This can be achieved either with Rubbhall storage tents or by an arrangement with the port authority to take over one of the port's transit sheds.

22. Primary Transport: In northern Somalia, there are approximately 300-400 trucks, for the most part lacking maintenance and repair systems. This is largely due to the fact that workshops have been looted or damaged. Northern Somalia has a good road network, but the roads between Zeila and Hargeisa, and Hargeisa and Burao are heavily mined. On the other hand, the transport sector in the central region, covered from Mogadishu port, has fewer problems. There are 2 large commercial transport companies and their capacity could be supplemented with sub-contracting on the local truck market. The trans-

port fleet consists of 15 mts trucks and adequate stocks of spare parts, batteries, tyres, and lubricants except hydraulic oil. The principal problem on roads in central regions is security, and often trucks choose to travel in 3 to 5 vehicle convoys. The logistics associated with the **southern regions**, including the port of Kismayo and its hinterland, should be assessed as soon as the security situation improves.

23. Fuel crises are foreseen in the near future since quantities from the Arab states donated early this year are being depleted. UN organizations and NGOs are advised to make provisions of fuel for relief work.

24. An airlift of 28 mts of UNICEF medical supplies which was due to arrive in Mogadishu on 4 September from UNIPAC in Copenhagen was diverted to Djibouti. At the end of August an ICRC boat arrived in Mogadishu carrying two containers of emergency supplies, including high energy biscuits, shelter materials, blankets, mosquito nets and health kits.

HEALTH

25. The most common diseases are malaria, water-borne diarrhoeal diseases, upper respiratory infections, and pockets of measles and tuberculosis. Widespread malnutrition compounds the seriousness of these ailments. In the north, discrepancies in nutritional status appear between port and some inland towns. Towns at a distance from the commercially active ports of Berbera and Bosaso, such as Burao, are experiencing significant levels of malnutrition and related diseases. Even areas at the periphery of Berbera appear to be badly affected, given the inability of its inhabitants to purchase marketed food. In areas of central Somalia, health activities have been limited to basic nutritional surveys undertaken by the ICRC which have indicated a serious need for

intervention. The fragile security situation in this area, however, is preventing extension of services by the UN and NGOs.

26. WHO has provided anti-malarial drugs for adults and children in Hargeisa and Berbera. A WHO survey of rehabilitation requirements for all northern hospitals is currently underway.

27. Given the present need in the north for initiating supplementary feeding programmes, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and UNDP have proposed an inter-agency project for the provision of food for 5,000 hospital in-patients and 25,000 pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school children through MCH (maternal and child health) centres. In Boroma, Berbera and Hargeisa UNICEF supports primary health care, immunization and supplementary feeding programmes through already fully operational MCH centres. Coverage of remaining key areas in northern Somalia is planned in conjunction with NGOs.

28. UNICEF's expanded programmes of immunization continue in Berbera, where cold-chain equipment is maintained in the ICRC hospital, as well as in Hargeisa and Boroma. The programme is scheduled to commence in other areas shortly. Boroma district hospital's pediatric and maternity wards have been fully equipped, reactivated and made fully operational with medical equipment and essential drugs. The cold-chain store is based in the hospital; a generator provides power during those hours when city power is unavailable. Laboratory equipment which is expected to be functional within the next month has also been provided. In addition, approximately 40 kms from Boroma two health posts, each with a community health worker and a traditional birth attendant, have been reactivated and medical equipment provided. Medical supplies have been handed over to village committees

who will be responsible for monitoring drug utilization, problem identification and solutions. To support these programmes, UNICEF airlifted and distributed 35 mts of essential medical supplies in the north in late July. MSF (Holland) and the German Emergency Doctors (GED) have been actively participating in health sector programmes.

29. Two new MCH centres in Afgoie and Jambaloui near Mogadishu began functioning at the beginning of the month with UNICEF-supplied drugs and equipment. An agreement has been reached between UNICEF and the Islamic African Relief Association (IARA) to reactivate MCH centres, water projects and the ORS campaign in Jowar and Hawadle in central Somalia. Contributions from the EEC enabled ICRC and NGOs active in the sector since the early months of 1991 to provide much needed support for health services for hospitals and some health posts, mainly in southern Somalia. UNICEF has helped reactivate 16 MCH centres in Mogadishu itself and has supplied food for supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes attached to these centres and to 4 hospitals in the city. These centres also offer curative services including immunization. A former private hospital 20 kms north of Mogadishu has also been reopened and provides curative and supplementary feeding services.

30. A second round of immunization in Burao has been completed reaching approximately 80% of children and women immunized in the first round. 1,787 children and 859 women benefited. In Hargeisa over 1,500 children and 1,045 women were vaccinated in a third round in one month and second and third rounds have been continued to Las Arod, Bosaso and Burao in conjunction with collaborating NGOs. Letters of agreement to distribute supplies and equipment to 8 MCH Centres — Hargeisa, Burao, 2, Boroma 2, Gelsili, Arrabo

and the pediatric and maternity wards in Boroma and Burao — have been signed with MSF and SCF with UNICEF providing supplies direct from Djibouti.

WATER AND SANITATION

31. UNICEF has expanded the water distribution system in Berbera though the provision of six additional standpipes; 10 water sources now serve the population in the area through a central distribution system which collects and delivers approximately 600 cubic meters per day to the town. OXFAM, with a team of engineers, is providing and improving water supplies for refugees returning from Ethiopia to Hargeisa and Burao. UNICEF will extend water sources in Sheikh as well as Boroma, Hargeisa and Burao.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

32. The output of cereals from the "gu" (main season) crop harvested in August-September is estimated to be very poor. Seasonal rains were close to average, but production is well-below normal because of factors stemming from the civil war and subsequent insecurity. Available information on foodcrop production is scanty, but production is unlikely to be better than 50% of a normal level of 450,000 mts. The gu crop is normally more than two-thirds of annual production.

33. Of the average cultivated area of 700,000 hectares, 20% was controlled by state and parastatal farms, most of which have been abandoned since January. The smallholder sector has not been able to establish normal planted areas as a direct or indirect result of civil strife. Irrigated production, which usually accounts for 22% of cropped areas, has been hardest hit and will only be a fraction of normal output.

34. Land preparation for the "der" (secondary season) crops is underway, with the onset of rains expected this month. The outlook for the harvest in early 1992 is poor because security conditions are fragile and only marginal improvements in the agricultural services are likely. The aggregate output of cereals in 1991-92 (gu plus der) is expected to be less than half the normal production of around 600,000 mts.

35. Shortages of inputs have undercut farming activities, resulting in planted areas only a fraction of normal. Areas have been restricted by shortages of seeds and field equipment. The failure of the important irrigated sector following looting and destruction of pumping equipment and canals has cut farm output severely. Fuel shortages have hampered efforts of those still possessing equipment. Maize production is mainly irrigated and areas established for this year's main crop were reduced to a fraction of normal. In the northern regions, agricultural tools are in short supply as are seed - which are mostly obtained from Ethiopia - while only 10% of pumps were salvaged.

36. For the forthcoming der season, the ICRC have distributed 66 mts of seeds in southern Somalia, and farmers will receive another 30 mts before the onset of the rains. There is no seeds distribution programme in northern Somalia.

37. Birds are reported to be inflicting losses to grain crops in some southern regions; no control operations are possible because equipment and chemicals are not available. Farm animals are especially vulnerable to pests and disease at present (see "Livestock", paragraph 40 below).

38. Gu production by region: Northern region usually accounts for only around 5% of

the arable area, with cultivation concentrated between Boroma and Hargeisa. Most of the farmland has not been cultivated this year. Many farmers have been displaced, some in refugee or returnee camps; only 20% of the farming population has returned to resume cultivation, with many families still in Ethiopia. Minefields in some areas have made field work impossible. A survey of food production is underway in the north with assistance from FAO; cereal production is tentatively estimated at 25% of normal pending the results of the survey.

39. In the **southern and central regions**, cultivation of foodcrops is concentrated in the riverine zones of Middle and Lower Shabele, with Bay having the significant rainfed area. Generally, seed shortages severely restricted the planted area and production of the staple crops of maize, sorghum, sesame and beans. Some irrigated fields were damaged by military operations but the most serious losses were those of pumps and associated equipment, looted or destroyed at the height of the civil war. Only gravity fed systems have been able to function. In **Lower Juba**, planted areas are estimated less than half of normal and output is provisionally estimated at around 40% of normal. Most maize was sown late and one-fifth did not reach maturity; the rest of the crop had mediocre yields and part of it was eaten before cobs were ripe. Further north, in **Middle Juba**, disruption has been minimal and grain production is reported similar to pre-conflict levels. In **Middle Shebele**, the recent maize harvest is worse than earlier expected. The sorghum harvest from **Bay** is thought to be reasonable perhaps 75% of normal but surpluses will be limited and are likely to reach markets in Mogadishu rather than meeting some of the needs of the local nomads.

40. **Livestock** animal production has also been seriously affected by the civil war.

Exports of livestock are Somalia's main source of foreign exchange - nearly 80% of earnings. With veterinary facilities destroyed and because of the unavailability of drugs and vaccines, there is great risk of widespread incidence of epidemics among livestock. A survey in central and southern Somalia suggests that livestock numbers have been reduced by 15% in the past year; furthermore, nearly a third of the animals in the survey showed signs of severe malnutrition. In the north, it is reported that about half the goats and sheep died in the past two years. In Adwal (bordering Djibouti), an estimated reduction in the livestock population of around a third is directly attributed to civil strife and consequential lack of veterinary care. Current rangeland conditions are fair following recent rains, though pasture is reported to be poor east of Burao.

41. Exports of animals through Berbera are resuming, with some 25,000 animals exported in August, compared with pre-civil war levels of 120,000 per month. For the livestock sector, emergency vaccination and treatment of animals and improvement of range and water resources are of most immediate concern. FAO urges that Emergency Veterinary Centres are set up to vaccinate and treat animals quickly for infections and parasitic diseases. Concurrently the Central Diagnostic Laboratory needs to be rehabilitated. For rangelands recovery, a survey of grass and water resources needs to be made, and water points be rehabilitated as soon as possible.

42. **Agricultural inputs** for the der (secondary) crops about to be planted, it is too late to procure inputs; ICRC has already distributed some 96 mts of seeds in the south, but there has been no distribution in the north. It is essential that efforts are made to procure and distribute sufficient inputs, especially seed for the next gu (main) planting season in April 1992. Seed requirements are estimated at

some 7,790 mts by FAO; hand tools and irrigation pumps to replace some of those lost in the recent conflict are necessary and diesel fuel and some spare parts are needed to resume agriculture in the irrigated sector. Some pesticides and fertilizers are also required to protect crops and improve yields.

EDUCATION

43. A survey of basic education activities in Berbera was completed in September. Primary and Koranic schools are functioning well in the north. Four primary and 1 secondary school have been reopened for several months now. UNICEF is providing essential education materials to these schools. A fee of Somali shillings 1,000 (US\$2) is encouraged per month, and used to pay salaries as incentives to volunteer teachers.

REFUGEES AND RETURNEES

44. Over the past decade, Somalia had been host to large numbers of Ethiopian refugees. This situation dramatically changed in 1991, as the escalation of civil war in Somalia precipitated the return of a large portion of this refugee population. However, significant numbers of Ethiopian refugees are reported to have remained in southern Somalia. Like the rest of the affected populations in this area, emergency assistance is required for those seeking repatriation to Ethiopia. Nevertheless, at this stage, it is neither advisable nor practical to distinguish between various categories of affected populations in southern Somalia; assistance to this group has to be integrated within the framework of a programme for displaced persons.

45. Regarding voluntary repatriation prospects for the large numbers of Somali refugees who fled their country since 1988, two distinct situations prevail in northern and

southern Somalia. With the improvement of the security situation in the north, prospects for the repatriation of the majority of the Somali refugee population in Ethiopia look increasingly brighter. An estimated 100,000, are reported to have already returned, mainly to Hargeisa and Burao. In many instances, male heads of households have gone back to Somalia, leaving their families behind in Ethiopia. While the urgent need for a repatriation programme is acknowledged - and plans to that effect have been devised - a number of obstacles remain. These relate to a social infrastructure which has largely, particularly in the water sector, been significantly destroyed, and the real hazard presented by mines in the Hargeisa area. Repatriation to southern Somalia from Ethiopia and Kenya is at this stage more remote in light of the uncertainties about the security situation and the total disruption of economic life.

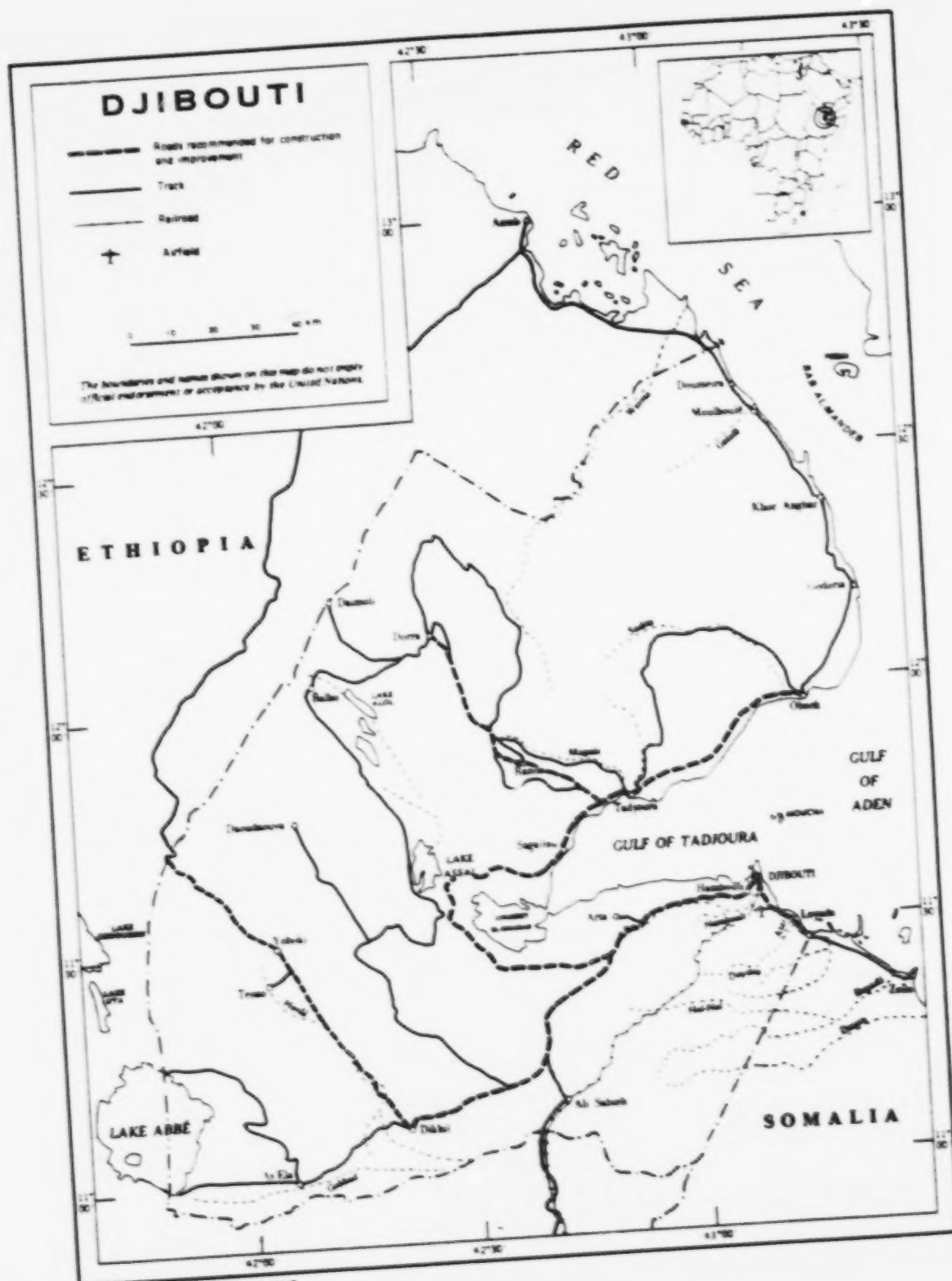
46. In the implementation of the Somali repatriation programme, UNHCR and WFP will assist 430,000 returnees over the next 18 months with (a) registration and distribution of a returnee package in Ethiopia, (b) establishment of a food and relief distribution system in northern Somalia through CARE and (c) a series of carefully planned inputs into the food, building materials, health and water sectors. UNICEF plans to support UNHCR programmes in the sectors in which it has expertise. Progress to date has been:

- a) Implementation modalities for registration and distribution of returnee packages have to be finalized in conjunction with Ethiopian and northern Somali authorities. Emergency relief items that are being re-positioned in Djibouti can then be sent either directly to northern Somalia or included in the returnee package.

- b) The CARE programme includes three distinct elements namely, (1) market sales to make basic food commodities available to more people at a lower price, (2) supplementary feeding to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups, and (3) food-for-work projects to channel food towards much needed reconstruction activities, especially in war-torn areas. For relief activities other than food which is essentially supplied by WFP, CARE operates in northern Somalia under an implementation agreement with and through funding by UNHCR. CARE will manage the delivery and monitoring of 15,000 mts of food provided through WFP and 2,500 mts from the EEC via SCF (UK). In the initial phase of the programme, 6,000 mts of food will be distributed: 5,000 mts through market sales (to be borrowed from WFP stocks and replaced by bilateral donations), 500 mts through supplementary feeding programmes and 500 mts through food-for-work projects. In September, CARE signed an agreement with the Ministry of Commerce for the market sales component. The Ministry has agreed to help identify interested wholesalers and provide the necessary guarantees for the duty-free importation of fuel and storage capacity in Berbera.
- c) UNHCR has delivered medicines in stock in Djibouti to MSF (Holland) for use in their programmes and agreed with OXFAM to provide water

pumps, water equipment and generators to complement this agency's efforts for the rehabilitation of water systems. UNHCR is also providing funds for water trucking in Hargeisa while work on the rehabilitation of the city's water system is in progress. It has provided logistical support and shelter material for the de-mining project funded by the EEC and USAID. At this stage, the project encompasses only two activities namely training and pre-positioning of equipment. The mechanical mine clearing phase of this project is not covered in the 1 September 1991 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal though it is reported to be under consideration by bilateral donors as part of the "Rimfire Project". It is of utmost importance that the mine clearing operation be initiated as soon as possible if the security of people and the implementation of the relief effort is to be assured.

47. The voluntary repatriation programme, however, cannot be considered in isolation, and has to be integrated into a broader rehabilitation and reconstruction effort that would cover the needs of displaced and drought affected persons. This requires an added emphasis on food-for-work projects as well as credit and small business development schemes to re-activate economic activity and traditional trading patterns. This is an area where, particularly at this stage, NGOs could play a key role pending the initiation of a larger development effort.



Djibouti

Djibouti serves as a staging post for relief food operations into southern Ethiopia and also continues to host refugees from both Somalia and Ethiopia. At the same time, Djibouti itself faces severe drought conditions, a large number of returning expatriates from Kuwait and Iraq and an unemployment rate of 36% in its population of some 420,000.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

1. An Ethiopian Airlines C-130 transporting WFP relief food for Ethiopia crashed near the southern border of Djibouti, killing all four crew members on the night of 17 September. Though the crash led to a brief suspension of air operations, they were resumed soon after and are continuing. The importance of maintaining the corridor from Djibouti's port to Ethiopia cannot be overstated. The port remains a vital lifeline not only for 11 relief operation sites in Ethiopia as well as for approximately 93,000 refugees within Djibouti itself.

2. Though income from the port and related economic activity represents a major source of foreign exchange, Djibouti is suffering from drought conditions and a displaced population that has placed pressure on the country's social services. The displaced, settled mainly in the districts of Ali Sabieh, Dikhil and Obock, are showing increased signs of serious malnutrition, more incidents of diarrhoeal disease while

respiratory infection and anaemia are occurring particularly among expectant and lactating mothers.

REFUGEES

3. The number of refugees in Djibouti is estimated at some 93,000, the great majority of whom are Somalis. The ratio of refugees to nationals is nearing 1 to 4, thereby posing a considerable burden on the country, both in terms of security, a drain of economic resources and pressure on social services. The Government of Djibouti reports having spent since May 1991 the equivalent of US\$1.5 million on the purchase of basic food, shelter, medicines and medical services for newly-arrived refugees.

4. The number of Somali refugees in Djibouti is now estimated at some 82,000. A recent increase has been reported in the southern camps of Ali Adde, Hol-Hol and Assamo whose total population has risen from 19,000 to 21,000 during September 1991. The rest of the Somalis - some 60,000 - are in Djibouti-Ville. On the other hand, the number of Ethiopian refugees is decreasing. Some 3,000 were airlifted to Ethiopia in August 1991 until the operation was suspended by the Ethiopian authorities pending agreement on an overall package for the reintegration of ex-soldiers. Since this has now been achieved, it is expected that the operation can be resumed soon for the 1,400 Ethiopians who have already registered for this option. Spontaneous

repatriation of Ethiopian refugees is also reported and the population in the Aour Aoussa reception camp has now dwindled to some 1,700. There are also scattered groups of Ethiopian refugees of Afar ethnic origin in the north of the country.

5. While it is expected that the large majority of Ethiopians in Djibouti will repatriate, the outlook is more uncertain for Somalis, particularly those of Issa ethnic origin. Repatriation is predicated on political developments in northern Somalia and the resumption of normal economic life and rehabilitation of social infrastructure.

6. As confirmed by a WHO assessment undertaken in mid-September, the nutritional status of Ethiopian refugees remains a cause for concern. This is particularly so since constant attention has been paid to both the food and supplementary feeding sectors. Deliveries of food generally matched requirements and there was NGO involvement for supplementary feeding. Remedial action is being taken on a problem which seems to originate from irregular distribution of food as well as the composition of the food basket which is insufficient in protein-enriched food items.

7. Special attention continues to be paid to water and sanitation. Water supply in the Aour Aoussa camp has now reached a satisfactory level with an average of 10 litres per person a day. At Hol-Hol camp, two new boreholes will be sunk to increase water supply and reduce waiting time at water facilities. Efforts are being initiated for a public hygiene education programme in the camps but digging of pit latrines appears to be behind schedule. It is expected that actions taken to provide regular food deliveries to the camps and enhance sanitary conditions will also bring a corresponding improvement in the health status.

FOOD AID

8. Food aid requirements for the remaining Ethiopian refugees planned at 10,000 have been met by WFP for the remainder of 1991. Similarly, the food needs of some 20,000 Somali refugees based in camps have also been covered by WFP for 1991. Commodities borrowed from other WFP in-country sources ensured that the immediate needs of both groups of refugees were met without delay. 1991 food aid needs in cereal are estimated at 13,000 mts including refugee needs of 5,000 mts. Aggregate donor pledges stand at 21,000 mts in wheat and rice.

HEALTH

9. Outbreaks of measles, diphtheria and whooping cough have been reported among the nomadic and displaced populations. There is a pressing need for launching vaccination campaigns against targeted EPI diseases including tuberculosis, polio, diphtheria, tetanus and measles. Services for mothers and children (MCH services) need to be strengthened, as do the static health centres along the border with Somalia and Ethiopia. A decentralised vaccine supply, cold chain equipment and an increase in the number of health workers are required. Ministry of Health mobile teams also need to be reinforced, and particular attention needs to be paid to servicing an estimated 13,000 children under the age of two in the camps of Hol-Hol, Assamo and Loyoda in the Districts of Ali Sabieh and Dikhil.

10. Malnutrition in the camps is a major cause of concern. Lack of basic weaning food and supplementary feeding coupled with harsh climatic conditions are exacting a heavy toll on children. Approximately 32% of the child population is severely malnourished and 45% are moderately malnourished. Also 45% of

pregnant and lactating mothers are suffering from anaemia and malnutrition. The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, WHO and UNICEF are working together to reduce severe and moderate malnutrition as well as death from dehydration among displaced children. More weaning and supplementary food, vitamins and rehydration salts for an estimated 16,000 displaced children under the age of five in the camps of Loyoda, Assamo and Yoboki are required.

WATER

11. Displaced populations have are suffering from lack of drinking water. Most of the water in the country is from wells more than 40 metres deep and is of unsatisfactory quality. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and UNICEF are working together to improve access to drinking water and sanitation for nomadic populations and displaced communities in camps along the border. Shallow well equipment, pit latrines, 16 water reservoirs and other items are needed for an estimated population of 35,000 in the camps of Dorra, Yoboki,

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

12. Livestock rearing is Djibouti's most important agricultural activity. Nomads and their livestock have been affected by drought.

UN agencies recently undertook rapid assessment missions in response to the government's call in late August 1991 for emergency assistance to the drought affected areas. A summary of the findings is given in paragraph 13 and an update of the assessment will be available in October.

13. The drought being faced by people in the remotest areas is a cyclic one endured by the affected populations over many years. The dryness is most acute during summer. It is considered a "structural drought". The long-term average annual rainfall is under 100 mm and yearly totals have seldom surpassed 300 mm. The country has experienced a few cases of exceptional heavy rains: the capital city was seriously inundated two years ago and unusually heavy rains fell in mid-February 1991, causing some livestock deaths and damage to property but improved the condition of pastures. Mid-August rainfall in Tadjourah covered most affected areas and filled 15 out of the 17 water points. No lack of water in any wells was noted, and livestock (goats particularly) was judged to be in good condition by the assessment mission.

14. Foodcrop production is limited to irrigated vegetables. Domestic cereal production is negligible and all needs are imported. For 1991 these needs are estimated to be 40,000 mts. Much of this will be covered by commercial imports.



Kenya

Kenya is presently providing refuge for at least 60,300 refugees from Ethiopia and Somalia. The increase of refugees comes at a time when the country's own agricultural production is less favourable than normal, and this will add to the strains of accommodating those Ethiopians and Somalis seeking refuge in Kenya.

REFUGEES

1. The number of Ethiopian and Somali refugees in Kenya, which stood at 47,000 at the beginning of July 1991, has reached 60,300 by the end of September. However, this figure reflects two divergent movements as Ethiopian refugees continue to repatriate while the influx from Somalia remains unabated at the rate of 1,000 per week. Some 7,500 Ethiopians have returned since July and the residual population in **Marsabit, Walda** and **Tikha** is now estimated at around 7,500. Somali refugees now number 52,760 in five different locations. The largest concentration is in **Liboi** camp which is located at 20 km from the Somalia border and whose population exceeds 38,000. This is also the site where the most recent influx has occurred, and Liboi's population has more than doubled since early July. The second largest concentration is in Mombasa (Utange) where some 10,000 Somali refugees reside.

2. Considerable emphasis is being placed on improving camp infrastructure and emergency programmes as well as implementation arrangements. As a result, marked improve-

ments have been recorded in the food and water sectors in all camps in Kenya. Malnutrition rates, particularly among vulnerable groups, have dropped. The relief operation is, nevertheless, constrained by several factors, including poor access due to remoteness of sites with often impassable roads during rains, as well as by the rapid and steady increase in the number of new arrivals. Problems persist in the health situation and for the remote sites of Hulugo and Kiunga to where transporters are unwilling to deliver food. However, the planned move to the new site of Ifo from Hulugo and Kiunga was completed in early October, and this will significantly reduce overcrowding and improve access. A similar move took place in early August from Marsabit to the new site of Walda that has largely improved living conditions.

3. At the end of August 1991, a re-registration was carried out in Liboi to weed out multiple registration cases. As a result, the total number of beneficiaries was reduced by some 6,000 and new serially-numbered ration cards were issued.

FOOD AID

3. The overall food situation for refugees is satisfactory, despite earlier problems encountered with the quality of maize and the lack of supplies following a sharply reduced harvest. WFP is now shifting the cereal component of the food ration from the less-preferred maize to rice and wheat. Food in the

pipeline for arrival in September/October 1991 consists of 1,000 mts of wheat and 1,098 mts of rice.

4. CARE, which has taken over the overall management of the Liboi and Hulugo camps under a contractual arrangement with UNHCR, is pre-positioning a two-month food stock in Liboi prior to the impending rains. Supplementary feeding programmes are now carried out at all refugee sites, and the Swiss government has contributed supplementary feeding stocks which will meet requirements for 6 months.

LOGISTICS

5. As noted earlier, transportation to Hulugo and Kiunga has been a major problem in recent months and is now being overcome with the transfer of the refugees to the Ifo site which started at the end of September. Regarding Hulugo, CARE has been successful in motivating some transporters and managed to transfer 130 mts of food in August. Furthermore, a helicopter airlift was also initiated to Hulugo by UNHCR and the Government of Kenya. The situation in Kiunga has been equally complex, necessitating a continuation of transportation by road and boat. Storage capacity has improved with a 300-500 mts warehouse provided by WFP, 3 additional stores have been procured by UNHCR and others are under construction at the various refugee sites.

HEALTH

6. While nutritional status is generally improving with the initiation of supplementary feeding programmes, the health situation still remains precarious at all sites, particularly in remote locations. By mid-September, new implementation arrangements were finalized for this sector, entrusting overall responsibility

in all refugee camps to AMREF (African Medical Research Foundation). There are some staffing difficulties to be overcome before AMREF's programme can become fully operational. A medical officer seconded from SCF(UK), has also been assigned to the UNHCR Office in Nairobi.

7. In collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF has been providing essential drugs and high protein biscuits to the refugee camps in Ifo, Walda, Tikha, Marsabit and Utange camps. The focus of the health programme is on mothers and children. Materials to upgrade medical centres in all camps were provided by UNICEF.

8. During September, an outbreak of measles was reported in Kiunga and a medical team of the Kenyan Red Cross was flown to the area to bring the situation under control. In Liboi, it was reported that 30% among new arrivals had contracted hepatitis in areas from where they were arriving in Somalia, due to poor water and sanitation conditions.

WATER AND SANITATION

9. Since July, water supplies have improved markedly with the drilling of 5 new boreholes at Liboi, Ifo and Walda. Until recently, the only source of water in Liboi was an old borehole also providing water to the town. UNICEF is establishing boreholes and providing equipment for water projects in all the camps. The UNHCR project for the rehabilitation of the Tikha sewerage water system, funded by the EEC, is also underway.

10. Despite progress made in latrine construction at Ifo and Waldo, sanitation and garbage disposal remains critical, particularly in Liboi which faces a steady influx and where there are less than 200 toilets in the camp. CARE is taking over the overall management

of the camp and has already posted a water and sanitation engineer in Liboi.

RELIEF AND SURVIVAL ITEMS

11. In August-September, UNHCR provided over 2,000 tents and some 1,250 rolls of reinforced plastic sheeting for emergency needs. More permanent shelter units are presently under construction at the new sites of Ifo and Walda. The setting up of the site at Utange, near Mombasa, had already been completed in April 1991 by UNHCR.

12. Domestic items distributed by UNHCR include blankets, sleeping mats, jerrycans, plastic sheets, soap and cooking stoves and utensils. Similar relief items have also been distributed by NGOs, including World Vision. UNICEF is also providing education materials and construction equipment for small schools in the camps.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

15. With large carryover stocks of maize, the country is expected to remain self-sufficient in coarse grains, but with a poor current harvest, exports of maize are being restricted to

emergency supplies to neighbouring countries and only in exchange for other grains (mainly wheat) in swap arrangements with donors. In previous years, Kenya was able to support relief operations in neighbouring countries with the provision of maize through triangular transactions and swaps; in 1989/90 (July/June), exports were at a normal level of around 150,000 mts; this fell to 55 000 mts in 1990/91 and in 1991/92 exports are likely to be minimal.

16. The output of wheat and rice does not cover domestic demand, and pending the final harvest outcome, the import requirement in these cereals is provisionally estimated at some 300,000 mts for 1991/92 (July/June). With commercial imports of 195,000 mts anticipated, the structural food aid need is estimated at 105,000 mts mainly in wheat.

17. Harvesting of the 1991 main season cereal crop, mainly maize, continues. While no estimates are yet available, it is clear that the harvest will be below average. Erratic and below-normal rainfall in the main producing areas seriously affected yields, while higher costs of inputs and tight credit caused a reduction in the area planted. Pasture conditions are also poor, particularly in northern areas.

ANNEX 1

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ORGANIZATIONS/PROGRAMMES

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International
AICF	Action International Contre la Faim
AID-bank	Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank (Ethiopia)
CERA	Commission for Eritrean Refugee Affairs
ECS	Eritrean Catholic Secretariat
EEC	European Economic Community (now EC: European Community)
EPLF	Eritrean People's Liberation Front
EPRDF	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front
ERA	Eritrean Relief Association
ERC	Ethiopian Red Cross
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GED	German Emergency Doctors
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System (FAO)
GOS	Government of Sudan
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
IARA	Islamic African Relief Agency
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
INCS	Inter-NGO Committee for Somalia
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LRCS	League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODA	Overseas Development Administration (UK)
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USA)
OLS	Operation Lifeline Sudan
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RLC	Refugee Logistic Committee
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (Ethiopia)
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SEPHA	Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa
SEOC	Sudan Emergency Operation Consortium
SNM	Somali National Movement
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SRC	Sudanese Relief Committee
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
SUNDOS	UNDP development project in western Sudan converted to emergency

	relief and rehabilitation programme
TOR	Transport Operation for Refugees
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIPAC	United Nations Procurement and Assembly Centre
UNSCERO	United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Somalia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USC	United Somali Congress
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTOE	WFP's Transport Operation in Ethiopia

RELIEF OPERATION GLOSSARY

BCG	tuberculosis vaccine
C-130	cargo aircraft (Lockheed) referred to as a "Hercules transport"
CBS	corn blended soymeal
DPT	diphtheria, polio and tetanus vaccine
EPI	expanded programme of immunisation
IL-76	cargo aircraft (Ilushin)
MCH	maternal and child health (centres)
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration solution
ORT	oral rehydration treatment
PHC	primary health care (kits)
UNIMIX	high protein food supplement
VIP latrines	ventilated and improved latrines
WFL	weight for length (measure of child malnutrition)
mts	metric tonnes

ANNEX 2

To improve the efficiency of Berbera and Mogadishu ports donors are requested to provide funds already requested in the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the following equipment.

Berbera Port

Material required to re-activate essential handling equipment:

I. Mobile Handling Equipment:

Item	Make	Country	Front Tyres	Rear Tyres	Battery Type
1 Mobile Crane	Florentini	Italy	2 x 16.00 R25	2 x 16.00 R25	150 AMPS/12 Volts 2
1 Mobile Crane	Jones	U.K.	2 x 14.00 R24	2 x 14.00 R24	150 AMPS/12 Volts 2I
1 ForkliftP	Boss RH500	U.K.	2 x 15.00 R12P	2 x 700-12P	150 AMPS/12 Volts 2I
1 Forklift	Boss RH25	U.K.	2 x 6.50-10	2 x 700-12	150 AMPS/12 Volts 2I
1 Forklift	P.G.S.	Germany	2 x 10.00-20	10 x 10.00-20	150 AMPS/12 Volts 2I
12 Trailers			10 x 12.00-20S	10 x 12.00-20	
1 Truck Trailer	MAFI M25	Italy	4 x 12.00-20	4 x 12.00-20	
1 Light Vehicle	Nissan Patrol		4 x 700-15		

II. Stevedoring Equipment:

Item No.	Required
Nets	40
Rope Slings	50
Vehicle Slings	2
Barrel Slings	4
Container Slings	5
Tarpaulins (20m X 20m)	10

ANNEX 3

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The data, information and analyses in this first Situation Report were drawn from materials provided by various organisations, including those listed below. The SEPHA office looks forward to their continued valuable collaboration and invites other organisations to contribute information for subsequent Situation Reports.

Action Aid
Adventist Development and Relief Agency International
Africa Recovery
American Friends Service Committee
American Red Cross
CARE
Canadian International Development Agency
CONCERN
Eritrean Relief Committee
Famine Early Warning System (USAID)
Food and Agriculture Organisation
Global Information and Early Warning System (FAO)
InterAction
International Aid Inc.
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Rescue Committee
OXFAM America
OXFAM(UK)
Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USA)
Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO)
Permanent Mission to the UN of the Netherlands
Refugees International
Save the Children Fund - United Kingdom
Sudan Emergency Operation Consortium
Swedish International Development Agency
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Somalia
United States Agency for International Development
World Food Programme
World Health Organisation
World Vision Relief and Development, Inc.